"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy to-day; colder to-morrow; moderate winds.

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SUGAR WIRELESS TO WASHINGTON

Special Agent's Seizure Order Revoked Before Custom House Heard It.

FORBIDDEN BY REYNOLDS

The Assistant Secretary Later Released a Seized Vessel, Despite the Law.

MORE PARR DISCLOSURES

Investigator Will Have More to Say, He Declares, if These Are Denied—Reynolds Still to be Heard From.

More revelations tending to show the inactivity of the Treasury Department at Washington in dealing with the Sugar Trust frauds in this city were made yesterday by Richard Parr, chief of the weighers' division of the Custom House, who for years has been accumulating the evidence at the trust's Williamsburg pier, on which the Government is now prosecuting.

In a talk with a TIMES reporter at his home, 514 West 114th Street, yesterday Mr. Parr declared that it seemed during the period from 1906 to 1908, in which he was employed in keeping an eye on the trust's tampering with scales and putting in of false reports on sugar importations, that there was some means of communication between officials of the trust and Government officials at Washington which was quicker than the ordinary department communications. This conclusion was forced upon him, he said, after more than one experience.

Mr. Parr asserted that he could hardly take a step against the trust without word reaching Washington almost immediately, occasionally with the result that the work he had done came near to being rendered useless.

"My experience," said Mr. Parr, "convinced me that some one associated with the American Sugar Refining Company would take it upon himself, whenever I made a move, to acquaint the Treasury Department at Washington. It seemed as though the trust employe or official, whoever it may have been, would exert himself particularly to get word to Assistant Secretary James Reynolds. Of course, I may be wrong in my deductions, but circumstances compelled me to arrive at that conclusion."

Mr. Parr was anxious, he declared, to hear from Mr. Reynolds in reply to the charge he made in yesterday's TIMES concerning the apparent disposition of the Assistant Secretary to send him out of town at times when he was needed in the work of putting before United States Commissioner Shields evidence against the Sugar Trust. The former Treasury agent declared that if Mr. Reynolds would make denial of this charge he would answer him in no uncertain way.

Has More to Say to Reynolds.

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Reynolds cannot deny what I have charged," said Mr. Parr, firmly. "This matter has only started, that's all. There will be a whole lot more to say later on. I have not fired all my ammunition."

As evidence of what he calls the obvious disinclination on the part of the Treasury officials to grapple with the sugar frauds at the time he was gathering his proofs, Mr. Parr cited the instance of the raid made on Nov. 20 at the Williamsburg pier, when he seized the steamer Strathyre, newly in from Java with a cargo of raw sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company. Parr seized, with the steamer, its cargo, valued at about $700,000, and also the scales on the pier which were being used to weigh the sugar. These scales had been "doctored." In confiscating them Parr obtained the first real evidence he had been able to get his hands on to show that the Sugar Trust was tampering with the weighing apparatus.

Mr. Parr had no hesitancy in asserting yesterday that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds had interfered with this seizure and had endeavored to have the vessel released. The force of this, Mr. Parr said, became apparent in the light of the fact that tampering with the scales in the weighing of this cargo formed one of the overt acts charged in the indictment against James Bendernagel, former General Superintendent of the Sugar Trust, and the six pier employes, who are accused of conspiracy.

Not only were Bendernagel and the others indicted on this specific charge, but in the civil suit instituted against the Sugar Trust in the United States District Court to recover the duties the trust had escaped, which suit was settled on the payment of $2,136,000 by the trust, the duty on the seized cargo of the Strathyre formed one of the counts brought by the Government.

All this, said Mr. Parr, goes to show that, while Mr. Reynolds attempted to have the seizure upset, the United States District Attorney's office here has regarded the seizure as justified and, furthermore, has based two actions upon it—one civil and the other criminal.

"What more evidence does any one want that the Treasury Department, at that time, was not, to put it mildly, in sympathy with the effort to put down the sugar frauds?" is the way Mr. Parr put it.

Trust Wireless at Work.

The raid on the steamer Strathyre was made at 1 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 20. Parr, as special Treasury agent, had been going along for more than a year getting what evidence he could of the trust's trickery in escaping duty on sugar importations in the way of falsifying reports and surreptitious "doctoring" of scales. He had been trying to catch some of the trust's employes at work with the "fixed" scales but they were crafty and Parr, while knowing that the work was being done, had been unable to get conclusive evidence.

When he decided to make his raid he put seventeen sets of scales under seizure, and ordered the trust's employes to stop work. At the same time he declared the steamer Strathyre and all its cargo under

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SHIP SINKS; 101 DROWN.

Sharks Hamper Work of Rescuers After Collision Near Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 14.—One hundred and one lives were lost early this morning when the mail steamer Seyne of the Messagaries Maritimes service, running between Java and Singapore, and on her way to this port, was in collision with the steamer Onda of the British-India line and sank within two minutes. Seven European passengers, including Baron and Baroness Beniczky, the Captain of the Seyne, five European officers and eighty-eight others, comprising native passengers and members of the crew, were drowned.

The accident occurred about 4 o'clock in a thick haze. The vessels were steaming at good sped and the Seyne was cut almost in half. The majority of those on board were caught in their berths and carried down with the vessel. So sudden was the catastrophe that there was no time for a panic or for any attempt on the part of the officres of the foundering steamer to get out the boats.

The force of the collision brought the Onda to almost a dead stop, and her engines were at once slowed and boats lowered. Rescue work proved difficult, for not only were the rescuing parties impeded by the darkness, but shoals of sharks were already attacking those clinging to pieces of wreckage in the water.

Sixty-one survivors were finally dragged into the boats and brought by the Onda to this port. Many of them had been bitten by sharks and several are severely injured.

FIVE DEGREES WARMER.

The Summerlike Temperature of These Days, Though, Is Soon to End.

New York has been having abnormally warm weather for November, but there are indications that the thermometer will get down to something like real Thanksgiving coldness in the next few days. Again—to be very conservative and cautious—the cold wave which seems to be bound this way may be switched off somehow.

Folks who put on Winter underclothes and pulled out their ulsters several weeks ago have come to know that the weather had gone back on these articles of wearing apparel, but they have not known just how badly the weather did fail in supporting them. For thirty or more years the normal temperature for the first fourteen days of November has been 47. For the first fourteen days of this November it has been 52. An average difference of 5 degrees is a serious disagreement, according to the Weather Bureau.

Washington Heights has been actually complaining of mosquitos in the last two weeks. From the open windows at night the hill men have been heard crushing out the lives of sojourners from across the Hudson.

"Well, that's one dead, anyhow," coming from open windows meant the passing, or at least the supposed passing of a mosquito.

The extremely cold weather zone, however, which has been pretty general west of the Mississippi, is reaching eastward ing, or at least the supposed passing, of freezing temperature extended last night as far east as Iowa. The coldness seems to be coming this way, and the Weather Bureau reports that even to-morrow the weather will be some colder than it has been.

OFF THE BRIDGE TO DEATH.

Unidentified Man Ends Life by Leaping from the Middle Span.

An unidentified man about 30 years old, wearing dark clothes and a cap, apparently a aborer, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the centre span of the Brooklyn Bridge. His body was seen to turn two somersaults before striking the water. He arose to the surface and seemed to float down the river with the tide. He then sank and was not seen again.

Although there were many people on the promenade of the bridge, only a few saw the man jump. From what the police of the Bridge Police Station in Brooklyn could learn, he was last seen on the promenade. Two men who gave their names to Bridge Policeman Edward Schnitzler as John O'Brien of 31 Fulton Street and Daniel Curtin of 107 Adams Street said they saw the man climb upon the plank walk covering the centre slip point of the bridge over the railroad tracks. He walked to the iron ladder leading to the north roadway and then climbed down it.

An instant before a trolley car passed the center slip of the Bridge on its way to Manhattan, the man walked leisurely across the roadway. The next moment he jumped out into space.

SUFFOCATED ON HIS ENGINE.

Gas from Fire Box Overcomes Long Island Railroad Fireman.

Hugh Devlin, a fireman on the Long Island Railroad, was suffocated by a back draft of gas on his own engine last night in Long Island City, and was found dead by workmen. The engine which Devlin fired had completed its day's run, and was taken to the roundhouse, at Borden and East Avenues. The engineer went away, leaving Devlin to draw the fire and make things ship-shape for the night.

Devlin apparently opened the fire box when a rush of gas from the anthracite coal overcame him and he fell face downward before the open door. An hour or so passed and Devlin was missed by his comrades. When they found him lying there in the fitful glare of the fie-box coals they thought the man had only fainted, so they worked over him awhile. Then some one sent in a call to St. John's Hospital and soon Dr. Drew arrived in an ambulance. Dr. Drew also tried for fifteen minutes to resuscitate Devlin, but the man was dead. Devlin was 46 years old, married, and lived at 29 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Government Gets Abruzzi's Ship.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The Duke of the Abruzi has presented to the Government the Stella Polare, the ship which carried him on his arctic explorations, to be used as a training ship for boys in the Tiber.

Jones—I didn't realize the safest life insurance could be obtained at such a low net cost.
Brown—I didn't either until I consulted Ives & Myrick, Thirty-seven Liberty St.—Adv.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN IN BROADWAY'S GLARE

Cracksmen Turned Its Back in Store and Dynamited $4,000 Cash Out of It.

ALL DONE IN LIGHTED SHOP

Scene Near 37th Street; Time the Early Morning—Thieves Away with Loot, Leaving Never a Clue.

Cracksmen with more than the ordinary safe blower's share of bravado invaded Broadway at one of its busiest points early yesterday morning, blew open a safe within four feet of the street, and got away with $4,000 in cash.

The safe which the cracksmen chose was in the rear of the Regal Shoe Company's store at Thirty-seventh Street and the west side of Broadway. It was in a little cagelike room near the Thirty-seventh Street entrance to the building, and the safe itself, a small one of an old pattern, was in full view of any one passing the store on Broadway. Lights were burning in the store after the employes left late Saturday night. They were still burning yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when one of the clerks arrived to see if everything was in order.

One cluster of electric lights was just over the rifled safe, and the detectives are wondering if the cracksmen really blew open the safe under the full glare of those electric lights.

After a very busy day W. F. Samson, manager of the store, put all the day's receipts in the small safe at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. The cash was done up in packages and placed in the small strong box in the safe. In each package of bank bills was $250 in various denominations, ranging from $100 bills down to $1 bills. There was also about $100 in silver. It amounted in all to just $4,000.

Mr. Samson and his assistants set the combination and the safe was tried by three of the men before the store was closed for the night.

Always on Sunday morning one of the employes visits the place. Yesterday L. L. Lanier of 243 West Twenty-first Street entered the store and everything seemed to be as it had been left. The big clock which hangs near the cashier's room had stopped at the hour of 11:25, and Mr. Lanier started back to set it going.

Reaching the clock, he glanced through the open door of the cashier's room and noticed that the safe door was open; that the safe had been turned around, and that on the floor in front of the open door were pieces of fuse, several sticks of what appeared to be dynamite, and several drills. The safe was empty except for a few papers and books belonging to the company, which were quite useless to the cracksmen.

Mr. Lanier hastened to notify Manager Samson, who in turn communicated with the police. Then began the investigation. None of the doors opening on the street had been forced.

The Regal Company occupies most of the building, a four-story one, and there is a stairway leading to the top floor, where it meets a ladder reaching to a trap in the roof. Across the roofs, a distance of nearly 100 yards, is another trap door in the roof of the Marlborough Hotel, and one police theory is that the cracksmen might have taken a room at the Marlborough and, during the early hours of the morning, may have made their way across the roofs and into the Regal building.

The detectives decided it might have been possible for the cracksmen to have concealed themselves in the upper floors of the Regal building, and waited there until the early hours of the morning before venturing down into the store.

A heavy piece of scantling was found in the hallway just outside the door leading into the cashier's room. It was not there on Saturday night when Mr. Samson locked up. A jimmy had been used in forcing the door of the cashier's room. This door is of three-inch oak, and just inside it is another door of iron wicker work. The iron door was also forced with a jimmy.

Once inside the burglars apparently turned the safe around so that its door, with the combination, faced the interior of the cashier's room.

A small charge of nitroglycerine is supposed to have been used. On the walls of the cashier's room, just in front of the rifled safe, were marks of soap and of some sort of explosive. But the safe door was not blown from its hinges. A small hole had been started in the face of the door with a drill, but the metal had not been completely punctured. The combination was off, however, and was bent into a shapeless mass. It lay with other scraps of the safe mechanism on the floor. The tumblers connecting with the lock bars on the inside of the steel door were broken, so that a gentle twist of the outside knob was all that was necessary to open the door.

The safe was one of the early Mosler types. There was no evidence that burlap or other sound deadeners had been used. The detectives say the blast that was set off was so small that it could scarcely have been heard a block away. They believe that confederates on the outside must have warned the cracksmen when the block was clear of pedestrians just before the charge was set off. From the appearance of the combination plate it had evidently been blown off.

The detectives believe that a sharp blow with a hammer on the pin connecting the combination knob with the tumblers released the bolts, and that nitroglycerine was used only in blowing off the combination plate and knob.

The only apparent precaution taken by the burglars to conceal their movements from those passing on the street was the lowering of a curtain of a window in the hallway door opening upon Thirty-seventh Street. This curtain was still drawn when the detectives arrived. The curtains in the front of the store were up, as usual.

With the $4,000 in cash taken by the burglars went a gold watch, a revolver, and two checks belonging to Manager Samson. He had placed them in the strong box of the safe late Saturday night, together with papers concerning an estate of which Mr. Samson is the executor. The sheaf of papers was not taken.

Detective Lieut. Kear and Detective Riley from Headquarters arrived shortly after the burglary was discovered. They said that the safe must have been opened shortly before daybreak, the only hour of the day or night when that part of Broadway is comparatively free from pedestrians.

The detectives were told of the appearance in the store Saturday evening of a man whose actions, in the light of the burglary later, seemed suspicious. Miss Anna Owens, the cashier, said that a man, apparently about 35 years old, with red hair, and wearing a brown derby hat, asked her if he could use the telephone.

"He seemed to have some trouble getting his number," said Miss Owens yesterday. "The telephone is just inside the door of my office, and is only a few feet away from the safe. I remember now that he was eyeing everything in the office while he was trying to get his number. After a while he said to me that I had pretty cramped quarters. He finally gave up the attempt to get his number and went away. I did not think there was anything strange about his actions until to-day, when I learned of the burglary. But now, when I come to think of it, he did act very strangely."

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with newsdealers to-day.

BOMBS ARE THROWN AT VICEROY OF INDIA

Persistent Attempts to Blow Up Lord Minto, Driving with Wife at Ahmedabad.

TWO BOMBS INTERCEPTED

They Fail to Explode, but Another Goes Off a Short Distance Away, Severing a Man's Hand.

AHMEDABAD, British India, Nov. 14.—While Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, and Lady Minto were driving through the city yesterday two bombs were thrown at their carriage. A dragoon, who was riding alongside, spurred forward and with outstretched sabre intercepted the first bomb, hurling it some little distance away into a sand heap. The second bomb struck the Viceroy's jemidar, a native Lieutenant, who was holding an umbrella over Lady Minto, and fell harmlessly to the ground.

Neither bomb exploded, as the soft sand reduced the concussion. On examination they were found to contain picric acid.

Just before this, as the carriage passed through one of the streets, a bomb exploded some little distance away. Police and others, attracted by the explosion, ran up and found a man on the ground with his hand blown off. He proved to be an innocent bystander.

The bomb throwers made their escape in the excitement, and as yet no arrests have been made.

Attempts have been made recently in India against the lives of Lord Minto, Lord Kitchener, Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and many other officials, and for a year or more there has been fear of an uprising against British rule in India, based on these almost daily attempts on the lives of British officials.

In February last a bomb was thrown at a railroad train near Barrackapore, near Calcutta, and an investigation developed the suspicion that Lord Minto was the intended victim, as the Viceroy was due to pass the place about that time, but it so happened that he was on another train.

In July last Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie was assassinated in London by an Indian student named Madar Lal Dhinagri. He was shot at a reception at the Imperial Institute given for the Indian residents of London, and died almost instantly. Dr. Cawas Lalcaca of Shanghai was hit by one of the assassin's bullets intended for Col. Wyllie and also killed. Three weeks later Dhinagri was tried and sentenced to death, and subsequently he was executed.

Dhinagri professed to be actuated by a desire to avenge the grievances of his people against their English rulers, but his crime was considered particularly atrocious, as Col. Wyllie had always shown himself a friend of the native population in India, and was a man of high character.

TWO KILLED IN ARGENTINA.

Police Chief and Secretary Blown Up —Assassin Shoots Himself.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 14.—The Chief of Police of Buenos Ayres, Senor Falcon, and the Police Secretary were assassinated to-day while driving in Callao Street. A man, supposed to be a Russian Anarchist, suddenly sprang from a secluded spot where he had been in waiting and threw a bomb directly under the carriage.

The vehicle was blown to pieces and both Senor Falcon and the Secretary were terribly injured. They were carried to the sidewalk, and later were transferred to a hospital, where both died soon afterward.

Immediately on throwing the bomb the assassin drew a revolver and shot himself. His wound, however, is not expected to prove mortal.

GAYNOR DEMOCRATS AROUSED

Coming New York Conference Called by His Enemies, Says Congdon.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—J. Francis Congdon, Secretary of the Progressive Democratic League, to-day sent letters to prominent Democrats of the State warning them against the new Democratic League, which has called a meeting to be held at the Manhattan Club in New York. Mr. Congdon says that the coming meeting is inspired by the New York City traction interests.

"Their purpose," writes Mr. Congdon, "is to boom Mayor George B. McClellan for Governor and to forestall the further political advancement of Mayor-elect William J. Gaynor. Let me urge all progressives and income tax Democrats to exercise caution in affiliating with this new Democratic League. From now on, William J. Gaynor is the real leader of the Democratic Party in the State, no matter what the 'interest' may do or say to the contrary."

HURT WELLESLEY GIRL DIES.

Myra L. Swift, with Fiance, Thrown from Auto After Football Game.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Miss Myra L. Swift, a Wellesley College student, died at the Somerville Hospital late to-day of concussion of the brain, the result of being thrown from an automobile while returning from the Harvard-Dartmouth football game yesterday.

Miss Swift was 19 years old and the daughter of Richard Swift of Medford. She was riding home from the game when the automobile, in the darkness crashed into the rear of a heavily loaded wagon, throwing out Miss Swift and Leroy A. Ham, her companion, to whom she was engaged to be married. The young man was only slightly hurt.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM cures coughs, colds, and grippe. At druggists, 10c. —Adv.

MAY RESCUE SOME OF ENTOMBED 400

Explorers Find Fire Is Out in Illinois Mine and Supposed Signals Are Reported.

DARING TRIP BY EXPERTS

Scenes of Despair Around the Workings—Engineer's Obedience Probably Caused Death of Rescuers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHERRY, Ill., Nov. 14.—There is room to hope for the rescue of some of the hundreds of men entombed in the St. Paul mine yesterday, as the result of a fire in the lower mine stables. Expert mining men, who made three trips into one of the shafts, reported to-night that the flames were out and there was no trace of high temperature in the depths. Although the men have been in the workings for more than thirty-six hours since the fire began, there may be oxygen enough to keep them alive until rescuers, who will go down the main shaft to-day, can reach them.

One hopeful report of to-day was that concussions had been felt by farmers over the southern workings of the mines, and that these were of a nature to make the farmers believe that pistol signals were being fired by surviving miners.

The list of the missing miners was compiled to-day, and it reached the total of 385, including the known dead, whose bodies were taken from the burning cages Saturday. It is declared probable that this list will be increased

Of the men who entered the mine Saturday morning, 170 have been accounted for. The company had scores of tracers at work to-day, rounding up the employes, and at nightfall officers said that a reasonably complete roster had been obtained. Among the missing are many Americans who have lived for years in the mining fields of Illinois. Most of those entombed, however, are foreign born. Nearly all the miners had their homes in Cherry or in the surrounding towns, and most of the men had families.

Explorers Make Three Trips.

Three trips into the mine were made today by R. Y. Williams of the United States Geological Survey, who is in charge of the work of exploration which will point a path for the rescuers. Mr. Williams has had much experience in such matters. His chief assistant was Mine Inspector James Taylor of Peoria, and plenty of volunteers were at hand to aid him in any way.

Under the direction of Mr. Williams the problem was attacked in expert fashion. His force drilled a hole through the concrete at the top of the second level shaft, and an iron bucket was hung in this. A system of signals, which were to be rigidly followed, was arranged.

When Williams was ready to descend he had plenty of men at his call. Standing about the hole were Inspector Taylor, James E. Webb of the University of Illinois, James Hand of Spring Valley, and Henry Smith of Peru, with oxygen bags on their shoulders and steel and glass hoods on their faces and heads, ready to undertake the adventure. Hundreds of men in the great crowd standing about would have rushed to assist him had he asked. It was, in fact, all that the police could do to keep the would-be volunteers behind the ropes that shut off the workers.

Mr. Williams chose Henry Smith to go with him, while Inspector Taylor remained in charge on the surface. John Cowley, the engineer, who has been criticised because he did not disobey orders and raise the cage with the rescuing party of yesterday before it was too late, was chosen to run the hoist that controlled the bucket.

As the two helmeted men in the bucket disappeared the throng stood almost motionless. After the bucket had descended sixty feet Mr. Williams signaled to be raised, and the explorers soon reappeared at the surface.

Had Trouble With Bucket.

"The bucket is not hung right," said Williams. "It strikes and bounds in the shaft. It must be rebalanced."

This work required an hour. Williams and Smith explained that the shaft was filled with smoke and that their powerful electric lanters would not penetrate the gloom. When repairs had been made they descended again. Slowly they went down 300 feet. It seemed many minutes to the anxious crowd before the signal for ascent came. When the men reappeared Williams said:

"We struck an obstruction at 300 feet. We found we might get by it, but it was problematical whether we could pass it coming up."

After a rest, Williams and Smith, this time accompanied by Inspector Taylor, descended at dusk for the third time. They were gone for ten minutes.

"We got to the base of the second vein," said Inspector Taylor on reaching the surface, "and though we could see little, we found no excessive temperature. It was apparent that the fire had not penetrated deeply into the mine. We could see no sign of flames. If the temperature throughout the second vein is no more excessive than there, then in the deeper and further recesses of the mine it is probable that there may be oxygen enough to keep the men alive. We saw no trace of men, either dead or alive. To-morrow, I think, we can proceed further into the mine with safety."

After this attempt Mr. Williams telegraphed for more oxygen caps and other apparatus. This apparatus is expected early to-morrow, and a score of men fitted with oxygen armor will accompany the experts into the mine.

Late to-night, after a conference of the Mine Inspectors, company officers, and experts, it was decided to open the main shaft in the morning and to send the explorers down in the regular cage. The experts believe that conditions will be safe for them to walk around in the veins before many hours. The airshaft opened to-day will be sealed up.

Despair of the Bereaved.

This little town, clinging to a bleak patch of prairie, is witnessing such scenes of despair as seldom are seen. The lamentations of widows and bereaved mothers, children, and fathers are heard on all sides.

Wives and mothers have been grouped about the shafts of the mine, narrowly watching every movement of the would-be rescuers. Some of them have kept up a low moaning, others who had kept silent have fallen to the ground, and still others have shrieked themselves into hysteria.

Of these was Mrs. John Buddon, a Pole, whose husband was among the scores entombed in the mine. When she was told that unless fresh air were pumped in before noon all the imprisoned men would die, she became crazed. She tore her shawl from off her head, fastened her fingers in her hai and screamed until she fell from exhaustion. A score of other women, affected by her actions, wept and

Continued on Page 3.

PLAN NATION-WIDE STRIKE.

Suggested as Protest Against Imprisonment of Labor Leaders for Contempt

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Plans for a general strike by wageworkers throughout the country for a period of two weeks, beginning on the day the officers of the American Federation of Labor are imprisoned for contempt of court, were suggested here to-day at a meeting of the Central Labor Union. Resolutions favoring the scheme were unanimously adopted by the union, which represents about 75,000 workers in many lines of employment in this city.

Copies of the resolutions were sent to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Toronto, Canada, and it was decided to appoint a committee of five in this city to perfect plans by which organized and unorganized wageworkers would unite to make the strike effective.

LONGWORTH FOR GOVERNOR.

Report That Boss Cox of Cincinnati Will Nominate Him.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Word comes from Cincinnati to-day that George B. Cox, the Republican political boss of that city, has decided to bring out Congressman Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt, as a candidate for Governor. Longworth would have the Hamilton County delegates solid at the State Convention, and his nomination would be almost assured.

Cox believes there is still a strong Roosevelt sentiment in Ohio, which would carry Longworth through.

McCOOEY MAKES IT PINOCHLE.

Poker No Longer the Official Game of the Brooklyn Democracy.

Among the great changes which have taken place in the Democracy in Brooklyn of late is the yielding of draw poker to pinochle. In the days of the late "Boss" McLaughlin dominoes was the vogue with the faithful. Then came the era of McCarren, who loved to sit with gloomy air behind four aces or a royal flush.

Now comes McCooey, and in the local clubhouses the melding of kings and queens and jacks and aces has become the popular pastime.

The new leader is the champion pinochle player of the Madison Club.

BOY TRIED TO RESCUE HIM.

Angler Drowned Despite the Heroic Efforts of a 15-Year-Old Lad.

William Rogers, of 113 Arlington Street, Newark, was drowned in Newark Bay yesterday evening near the Bergen Point Lighthouse, after he had fallen from his motor boat. Arthur Snyder, 15 years old, a Newark messenger boy leaped from another motor boat to the man's rescue, the two struggling in the water until Snyder was exhausted and was dragged to safety by his friends.

Rogers sank, his body not being recovered. He and friends had been fishing off Coney Island. He was unmarried, living with his aunt.

MASKED MAN GETS $3,472.

Attacks Victim with Knife in a Moving Freight Car.

STURGIS, S. D., Nov. 14.—J. L. Purcell, a claim holder near Brushie, S. D., was held up late last night by a masked man and robbed of $3,472. Purcell was on the way from Huron, S. D., with his horses and household effects in a freight car attached to a special freight train.

When within a few miles of this place a masked man entered the car while the train was moving rapidly and attacked Purcell with a knife, overpowering him and taking his money. He then threw Purcell from the car door.

Mr. Purcell was not hurt by the fall, but bled profusely from knife wounds. He managed to walk to Sturgis. The bandit has not been found.

FOUR HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Surface Car Following Another Closely on Lenox Avenue Runs Into It.

Four persons were slightly cut and bruised last night when a northbound car of the Columbus and Lenox Avenue line ran into the rear platform of a northbound Lexington and Lenox Avenue car at 121st Street and Lenox Avenue. Those hurt were on the latter car They were:

Miss Grace Brown of 42 East 118th Street, Frank Slevin of 124 West 124th Street, Samuel Baum of 69 West 132d Street, and Edward De Grass of 1,795 Third Avenue. All were attended by Dr. Mosher of Harlem Hospital and went home.

The car on which they were riding came to a stop near the corner of Lenox Avenue and 121st Street. Another was following a short distance. The sudden stop of the first car was not followed by that of the second, which crashed into the first, breaking many windows in the cars.

De Grass was on the rear platform. The shock of the collision threw him against the window on the rear platform and his arm was driven through the glass. He was cut on the wrist and hands. Baum was assisting a woman to alight from the platform when the crash came. He was thrown violently to the street, but has only a slight scalp wound. The others were shaken up and cut about their faces by flying glass.

SHIPP OFF TO WASHINGTON.

Cheered by Friends as He Starts to Receive Sentence in Contempt Case.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 14.—"With the good wishes and kindly spirit of such a gathering as this to accompany me, I feel that I am ready to face anything," was the final message of ex-Sheriff J. F. Shipp as he boarded the train this morning for Washington, whither he goes to receive sentence by the Supreme Court for contempt, growing out of the lynching of Ed Johnson, a negro.

A crowd of between 400 and 500, among them some of the most prominent men in Hamilton County, were assembled to witness the departure of Capt. Shipp and the five other defendants in the now famous contempt case and to wish them good luck and a speedy return.

PALADINO DOES HER MARVELS

A Strange Force, Unexplained So Far, Demonstrated at Her First Seance.

THREE MANIFESTATIONS OF IT

With Her Knees and Feet Under Scrutiny, Hands Untouching It, Table Obeys Her Will.

SOME SEE APPARITIONS

All Observe, in Dim Light, Curtains Blow Outward—Levitations in Full Light—Ghostly Hands Reported by Those Who Stayed Late.

The first seance given in this country by Signora Eusapia Paladino, the Italian medium, took place last night in a room at the Lincoln Square Arcade in the presence of reporters for the newspapers. The feats for which Signora Paladino is famous—levitation, the moving of objects by seemingly visible but detached hands, and the like—were performed, and their origin was not detected by the observers.

THE TIMES herewith presents a report of the seance, the first part by a well-known investigator and exposer of "mediums," and the second part, dealing with what occurred after the newspaper representatives had departed, owing to the lateness of the hour, by an Italian physician, who stayed to the end.

By WILL IRWIN,
Author of "The Medium Gama."

Eusapia Paladino, the Neapolitan medium, made her first American appearance last night before an audience of reporters and a few theatrical people. Before them sheshowed some of the simplest of her feats—or tricks, according to your way of looking at it. While a little taint of fraud hung over one or two parts of the performance, she did one thing which sent the reporters away believing, if not in spirits, at least in a mysterious personal force which contradicts all known laws of matter.

Directly under the full light of a sixteen-candle-power electric lamp, with two men holding her feet and knees, and with her hands in plain view a foot above the table, Signora Paladina caused it to rise again and again—three times, with all the feet clear of the floor. In all of these levitations the spectators on the edge of the circle could look under the table and see her feet and knees quiet and absolutely controlled.

Other tests more startling followed, but these were in dimmer light, where there was more possibility of some system of fraud as yet undiscovered by the psychic researchers. But the simple beginning of the seance, held in the light of an ordinary parlor, was the most startling thing she did.

Precautions Against Fraud.

Signora Paladino performed in an office apartment of the Lincoln Square Arcade, hired by her manager, Hereward Carrington, for the occasion. Carrington had taken most elaborate percautions to forestall a chance of fraud. He had ceiled the windows and connected them with burglar alarms, and put special bolts on the doors.

The cabinet—a square box seven feet high and about three feet long and broad, closed in front with a black curtain—was built into a special partition away from the back wall. In the cabinet Mr. Carrington had placed, for casualties which never arose, a mandolin, an accordeon, a toy piano, a bell, a tambourine, a flageolet, a music box, and a small table. The curtains were of black crepe and very light. Before the curtain stood a light wooden table three feet long and about two broad.

These were all the paraphernalia. As it turned out, the table and the curtains were the only apparatus which performed up to the time when the newspaper men left to catch first editions.

Seventeen at Seance.

The seventeen observers included six reporters and an illustrator, Van Der Wyde, the photographer; Leonard Abbott, who came in as his assistant; an Italian physician, Mr. and Mrs. Hereward Carrington, Miss Allen, who is Prof. Hyslop's stenographer, and who kept notes of all the conversation; A. Sarno, an interpreter, and—and—AND Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brady, the latter being Grace George in stage life.

Signora Paladino was waiting the audience. She is a middle-aged and unprepossessing woman of the peasant type, such a one as bargains on the sidewalks of Little Italy any fine afternoon. Her hair is gray and quite decidedly white on the left side. Under that part of her hair rests the famous

scar which is said to give out a cold breeze when she awakes from her trances, but which did not perform while the newspaper men remained last night. Her skin is lightly pitted as with an old attack of smallpox. Her mouth is small, shrewd, bloodless, and tightly closed at the corners. Her large, yellowish-brown eyes are filmy and dead; they seem never to hold an expression. She walked up and down the room talking, through the interpreter, to the women while she waited for the circle to gather. Her manner was hysterical and her walk jerky.

Medium's Garments Examined.

Mr. Carrington, who stage managed the show all the way through, asked the women of the party to step behind the cabinet with Paladino and inspect her clothes. Mrs. Brady brought out her outer garments for inspection of the men. They seemed above reproach.

While we waited Carrington explained about the lights. Just above the table was a cluster of five globes. The first was a sixteen-candle-power lamp, unshaded. No. 2 was a four-candle power, unshaded. No. 5, of the same power, was shaded with tissue paper. No. 4 was of four candle power, shaded with one thickness of red. The fifth and lowest was four candle power, with two red screens. So the lights varied from full illumination to a light wherein one could not read even the coarsest notes, but could see the face of a watch and both hands and faces.

Under full light, then she sat down to form the circle. Her chair faced away from the cabinet curtains, and was about two feet away from them. Her manner as she sat down was hysterical and dramatic. She showed irritation when too many sat about the table, and ordered the interpreter to limit the number to five. Brady, therefore, sat at her right, and Morrissey, Brady's representative, to her left. They held her knees during most of the manifestations which followed.

Next to Brady was the reporter for The Sun. He also kept his feet on her feet and his hands on her knees during the seance. Mrs. Brady sat at Morrisey's left. At the end of the table, too far away to touch the medium, sat the reporter for The World. The rest of the spectators dodged about the scrimmage, peeping wherever they could get the best look. The members of the circle, following Paladino's jerky and often angry directions, placed their hands on the table; Morrisey and Brady lightly interlocked their fingers with hers.

Movement After Three Minutes.

For three minutes Paladino sat with her head inclined and her eyes half closed. Now and then she moaned under her breath, and twice she jerked her hand away and made dramatic motions in the air.

"I feel it moving!" suddenly announced Miss George. Afterward the members of the circle said they had been feeling a kind of thrill under their hands for about half a minute. The movement was not apparent to the watchers outside the circle.

Paladino jerked her left hand away and rapped once on the table. Three seconds later there came the ghost of a rap as though in answer. The experts on quackery were not impressed by this. "Spirit raps" are too easily produced by sixteen different methods.

Then, suddenly, there came the first real "manifestation." The table seemed to quiver and heaved with a scraping motion toward Mrs. Brady. That motion is hard to describe. It was as though some great force were holding the table down, while another of equal power ground it to one side. At this time Paladino's hands were resting on the table.

These hands, by the way, are small and delicate, in total contrast to the rest of her physical make-up. I noticed them while this motion was going on. There was no tightening of the muscles or cords, such as would denote direct control of her hands.

Then she lifted her hands from the table. As though following them, the table, at her end, rose about six inches until it stood on one leg, and remained suspended for about three seconds.

MME. EUSAPIA PALADINO.

The Italian Medium Whose First Seance Was Given Here Last Night.

Fell Six Inches Suddenly.

It fell suddenly and with a thud. All through the levitations the table fell with this same violent thud. It may have been imagination, but it seemed to drop with a force greater than its own weight. The lifting motion always ended suddenly, and usually a relaxed expression, as though of relief, came over Paladino's face.

"Controllo!" she yelled.

"She is asking you to witness that she did not move," said Carrington.

"She never moved a muscle," said Brady, Morrisey, and The Sun reporter together.

It may be said here, and without disrespect to Mr. Brady and Mr. Morrisey, that since the Brady forces are said to be contemplating the management of Paladino their testimony is not what psychical researchers call "evidential." But that of The Sun reporter, who often knelt to clasp her knees and feet while the demonstrations were going on, should be good. He will doubtless give it himself this morning.

Second Movement, Rose a Foot.

Paladino, who was showing more and more exertion on her face, clinched her hands above the table. As though the thing were alive, it followed them up for fully a foot and dropped with the same heavy thud.

This time, as soon as the thing began to rise, I knelt on the floor and watched her knees—there was no need to watch her hands, for they were high in air. Her feet were on the floor; the arm of The Sun man rested across her knees.

Levitation followed levitation. Sometimes she would clinch her hands separately, sometimes one in the other, but always intently, and never at this stage of the seance did she touch the table. Once, after the table had fallen, she dropped back in her chair, crying, "Aiutatemi!" (meaning "Help me!")

Raps Like a Muffled Drum.

Then she varied the manifestations. With her jerky, dramatic motion she tore her left hand away from Morrisey's grasp and tapped three times on the table in a peculiar rhythm. Two or three seconds later light raps, imitating the rhythm, came from below the table. I have said that raps are the "easiest" thing for the professional medium to produce. Whatever produced them, they gave a most peculiar sound. A muffled drum, coming from far away, is about the best comparison.

Up to this time—as I remember it in the confusion of watching and note-taking—the table had never lifted itself from all its legs. But suddenly she clenched her hands again and raised them in air. Then followed a "complete" levitation of about a foot and a half. It lasted perhaps five seconds, during which I stooped and watched her legs. Again I plainly saw her feet on the floor, her knees together and away from the table leg, and all three of her nearest "sitters" holding her legs under the table. After this demonstration, she fell back and took a short rest.

This All She Did in Full Light.

From the first formation of the circle until this time the sitting had occupied about eighteen minutes. From that time on she never worked in full light. Darkness holds too many possibilities of trickery for one pair of eyes. But in that full-light passage she had again and again made the table follow the motions of her hands, and in the two most startling moments I had seen that her legs were perfectly controlled. I can certify that during those two manifestations no part of Paladino's person touched the table. The rest is interesting, but not entirely valuable.

At eleven minutes to 10 Carrington turned off the full light and turned on one of the lesser ones. It was now about half-darkness. I found that I could read newspaper print in it. The globe, about three and a half feet from the medium's face, shone strongly enough to enable one to catch all her shades of expression. It was even possible to get a very fair idea of what was going on under the table. Immediately there was a complete levitation.

"Controllo!" cried Paladino in an angry voice.

"Control perfect," repeated Brady, Morrisey, and The Sun man together.

Levitations Frequent in Twilight.

Then the table performed a series of regular rocking motions. After a few minutes Carrington turned on the "number four" light and shortly afterward the weakest light of all. It was impossible now even to read my notes. I could still, however, see perfectly the second hand of my watch. All hands and faces, in fact, all white objects, were plainly visible. But Paladino was dressed in black and sat against a black background, and the inability of the human eye to see black moving against black is the best card of the fakir and the conjurer.

Levitation now followed levitation. The table movements, which always seemed to follow the contortions of her body—"It all seems to come from her stomach," said Brady at one time—became more and more frequent. Her face, which had seemed at first only pained while the manifestations were going on, assumed now a look of absolute horror and agony.

It came to be that I could predicate the phenomena by the expression of her face. The mouth would fly open, the eyes would stare, the whole countenance would take on the expression of a sprinter who is making the supreme struggle for the tape; and immediately, following the rise of her clinched hands, which seemed always to remain about a foot above the surface, the table would rise.

Once, holding Morissey's wrist tight in her grip, she jerked his hand violently up and down. There followed a levitation of at least six seconds.

Table Edge 5 1-2 Feet Off the Floor.

Carrington switched on a higher power of light. Paladino, looking rather sick now, let her head loll to one side and began to hiccough.

Carrington, who had been expounding the phenomena all along, said at this point:

"She has not assumed full trance as yet. Hiccoughing is always a sign of that." She never did reach the state of "full trance," at least not while the reporters stayed. Suddenly she reached back and began to rub the curtain. Carrington asked the reporters outside of the circle to feel them and assure themselves that she had not connected a string to them.

She began talking, too. The interpreter explained that she was calling on John, her "control." The detail of the string was important, because, as Carrington explained, the next manifestation would probably be the blowing out of the curtains, a thing unique with Paladino. If she is a fakir she has invented something new in this.

While we waited occurred the most remarkable in the series of levitations. Paladino clenched her hands; the table followed. With a sudden motion she stood calling violently to the interpreter.

"He wants you to stand on her feet," said the latter.

Paladino raised her arms high above her head. The table followed until it stood at an angle of about 45 degrees, the edge nearest her five and a half feet in the air, and the opposite legs clear of the floor.

In that light I could see all the hands. Not one of the circle was touching the table. They had all released their hands. I passed my hand between the person of the medium and her side of the table. It met nothing. Part of the time she had only the fingers of one hand resting lightly on the edge.

Twice she changed hands. The surface seemed to cling to them as she drew them away, as a nail clings to a magnet. With the sudden thud characteristic of the end of these levitations the table fell. I timed this levitation roughly, and I estimate its duration, from the time when the motion started, at thirty-five seconds.

Curtains Seen to Blow Outward.

Shortly after this, Carrington set the two table legs nearest Paladino in a sort of a patent sheath. It was made of wood, and was like two high boots connected by a cross-strip. This made it impossible, apparently, for her to lift the table by means of her knees without lifting the sheath. The table, rising free of the sheath with every jerk, rose just the same, with the recurrent spasms of agony in Paladino's face.

Then, out of a period of silence, Carrington spoke:

"The curtains are blowing," he said. In the dim light we could see them bulge from within. Paladino began to call, in Italian and bad French, on "John." Carrington, in English, spoke to John himself, addressing hi mas a person. At first only Carrington seemed to see this, but later it became apparent to us all. The effect was that of a strong wind from within.

At one point the reporter of the American crossed with me to the curtains and felt all over them. They bulged against our hands. At the end of an especially strong movement we took the liberty of raising that curtain to see if it was in any way connected with a string. It came up freely. Paladino protested here that the sitters were getting too close to the cabinet.

"I feel the wind on my head," spoke Morissey, who sat nearest to the curtains.

Carrington Saw a Hand.

"There's a hand?" spoke Carrington. One or two others of the unofficial spectators thought they saw hands, not only then but twice thereafter. I did not see them, nor did any of the other reporters, so far as I could learn.

Suddenly the left-hand curtain, with a violent motion, blew up, and we saw its end resting over the left shoulder of Paladino.

"Careful about taking that as evidential," said Carrington. "That can be produced by fraud, and you have to watch her for faking."

At about this time came the only manifestation from the objects in the cabinet. We could hear something which sounded as though it might be the little table, teetering and scraping. Paladino, growing more and more drooping and languid, complained to the interpreter that we were talking too much. Also, we were not helping her. We had our minds on other things.

Distraction During Levitation.

We settled down. Then appeared a few levitations, during which I noticed the most suspicious event of the evening. Paladino, through the interpreter, asked Brady his name. He answered through the interpreter. And at that moment, while his attention was distracted, occurred a perfect levitation—out of the sheath.

That happened once again. Distraction of attention is the constant device of the faking professional medium. That is "evidential," as the professional researchers say.

Paladino seemed to be struggling toward trance. She asked Brady to put his arm about her back; and it seemed that she was sinking upon his shoulder. And suddenly there came a scraping from a small stool which stood about three feet away to her left. I was on the opposite side, and I could not see it; but I heard the others exclaiming.

Stool Leaps Onto Table.

My attention wandered to the cabinet. It was recalled by a light scream from Miss George. I looked at the table. The stool stood on it, upside down. Miss George and Morrisey say that it jumped onto the table of its own motion. It rested there on the end of the cabinet curtain which lay across Paladino's shoulder.

"Her mouth flew open, she assumed again the expression of a sprinter in his last effort; and the stool tilted almost at right angles, and then settled back upon the table. The end of the cabinet curtains on which it rested seemed to rise with it. I called Carrington's attention to that fact.

"That's true," he said. "It is not evidential for that reason."

It was not; but it was a thriller.

Paladino began to complain that she was tired. Once, after some slight irritation about the method of holding, she turned on Brady and railed at him in Italian. Then she would yawn and seem about to fall over in her chair; and once she went through the preliminaries of sea sickness. It grew so late that the reporters left her, still in "half-trance."

Before we left, and while the circle was breaking up, I took the place of The World reporter at the head of the table. There were two levitations while I sat there. I felt both times a kind of thrill in the wood just before the thing lifted. The second time I pressed down hard to see if I could combat the motion.

It resisted whatever strength I have in my forearms. The second time I had the impression, when it dropped, that some one had cut a cord which held it in air; all props seemed to be suddenly knocked away. And directly Paladino spoke.

"She says some one is pushing against her," the interpreter translated.

We left Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. Brady, Brady, and Morrisey still sitting in the circle. As we stepped outside, the music of a Sunday night dance became audible from the hall across the street. And, through it, came a thud from the closed door—the drop of the table after another levitation.

As I have said, the performance, while a thriller, was not "evidential" to me after the first fifteen minutes. But the fact remains that in full light we repeatedly saw her levitate a table following the distant motion of her hands. And the fact also remains with me that in two of the best of these manifestations I saw that three men were holding her legs and feet under the table, that no part of her person was touching it, and that none of her members was moving save her hands.

This observation also, as a contribution to the subject. It seemed to me, as it has seemed to others who have studied her, that there is some direct connection between the movement of the table and the movement of her hands. It follows their rhythm; after she gets it to "working," it seems to rise with them and to drop when she relaxes their tense grip. It is as though the table were steel and she a magnet which released its force at will.

What followed the departure of the newspaper representatives is told in the following account by Dr. Caccini:

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GHOSTLY HANDS SEEN AFTER WRITERS LEFT

One Looking Like Alabaster Moved Objects for Paladino from Table to Table.

THE LIGHTS WERE ON FULL

Tables Were Tipped and Spectators Felt Invisible Hands Touching Them About the Bodies.

By A. CACCINI, M. D.
Who was present at the seance.

After the newspapers reporters left the seance of 11:15 P. M., in order that their accounts might appear in the early editions, those who remained were fortunate enough to witness manifestations more interesting than any that had occurred while the reporters were present. From behind the curtain came articles of furniture impelled by a force not detected by the observers; and in the fully lighted room, under a six-candle power lamp, a bell, a flute, and a tambourine that stood upon a small table were successively raised by what appeared to be a large hand that might have been carved out of alabaster, and in short, jerky movements were carried to the table about which the observers were grouped and deposited thereon. Invisible things also touched some of the observers.

There remained in the room after the departure of the reporters, besides Signora Paladino, about ten persons, the three women and seven men. While the stenographer was gathering the report under Mr. Carrington's dictation the other two women and six men formed the chain under the imperative command of Signora Paladino, who fell into a "trance."

Nothing could be heard in the room except the monotonous dictation of Mr. Carrington and the painful breathing of the medium for about a minute. Suddenly the Signora moaned and sighed and ordered the audience to will and to call "John" forward. No sooner was her order translated than the table moved, first slowly, and then began rising from the floor, pressing upward against the hands of the observers.

"Alza!" cried Signora Paladino, Alza, and the table following the command, rose from the floor inch by inch gradually to about a foot and a half.

"Controllo," ordered the medium, and while the controllers of her feet and hands declared that they were under perfect control without the least muscular contraction of movement down the table crashed on the floor.

Curtain Falls on the Table.

"Ferma! Ferma!" she ordered. The audience saw the left hand side curtain blown up from the closet over the medium and dropped on the table.

"Non mi fido fun," uttered madam, ("I cannot stand it any longer,") "stop" but the curtain was blown again forcibly. "Hurry, light a match and watch my feet under the table." The crowd of bewildered spectators while watching her feet by the light of the matches saw the table shifted through the air fully two feet, held there for nine seconds and crashed down again, while she was still murmuring, "basta, basta," (enough.)

Again rose the table. While in the air she invited the audience to press upon it with full force. In spite of all the efforts to push it down, it rose up again a few inches and crashed down.

Understood English While in Trance.

"That was surely heavy," said one in English from the audience, holding his foot in pain.

"It is your fault," retorted the medium in Italian. "I did not tell you to leave your foot there." This answer was surprising, considering that it came from an illiterate woman who hardly speaks Italian well enough to make herself understood. That time the audience was definitely convinced that during the "trance" the medium could at least make out by instruction certain things said in a foreign language.

The chain was again returned and made tight to please the medium; we were ordered to will—the curtain moved again and blew on the left side; something like an arm pushed it toward the audience for over two feet. So it remained for five seconds; scarcely had it dropped back than a hand, larger in size than the average man's hand, but clear and visible, alabaster in color, and somewhat phosphorescent, appeared from back of the courtain, pushing itself toward the table.

"Tocca! tocca!" the medium uttered, "tocca," she ordered, but seeing that the hand would not touch or apear again ordered a change in the chain, putting Mr. Carrington at the control of her right side.

Invisible Hand Touches Spectator.

Then she ordered the hand again to touch, and every time she pressed on Mr. Carrington's hand a complaint came from the horrified man at her left, who distinctly felt an invisible hand touching and brushing him here and there on the body.

"Why he touched my face," he announced to the audience, "now on the shoulder, here on the face again."

"Barta," ordered the Signora, "barta sono thanca, (enough, I am tired,) and the table knocked five times asking for less light. The first red lamp was lighted, but the unsatisfied force knocked again five time, and the second red lamp replaced the first.

"Closer with the control," was the order. Then the curtain blew up again. The touching of the Signora's hand on Mr. Carrington's hand, then the Signora, in an almost convulsive state, ordered the chain to be formed and assured sight.

"Vieni, Vieni," (come, come) she ordered. Back of the black curtain rapped the little table and rattled on the floor; the agitated rapping on the table and soon a small stool jumped from the floor on the table describing a semi-circle and noiselessly laying there upside down.

Rappings Heard in Closet.

Minor things were produced, as rappings in the closet, corresponding to bells of the Neapolitan tambarille ringer, and in the doorway appeared the little table pushed by an invisible force. It stood for five seconds after the rattling began again, until the table definitely stopped near the gentleman at the Signora's left. A hand, the usual hand, appeared near it for a second, to jump on the medium's head, so I rapped again while she muttered "Enough, enough."

Several shakings of the curtains followed, then suddenly the flute was seized by the alabaster hand and thrust on the man's chest in three successive jumps. The hand was shiny and, as usual, phosphorescent. A last push threw the flute on the table.

Bene—brava—encouragingly murmured Mr. Carrington while patting his hand on the convulsive medium's forehead. The Signora sat up straight in her chair, muttered again and to follow her order up came the tamburette from the little table, pushed by the plainly visible hand on the chest of the man on her left side.

Rappings Shake the Table.

The whole table was shaken by rappings. Again the man at Paladino's left told of being touched, and suddenly the metallic sound of the bell was heard on the air, and followed by the distinct dropping of it from the little table on the floor, where it rolled a few feet.

"Baita, I cannot stand it any longer; I am tired," said the medium.

The sixteen candle power lamp was turned on, and then we could see the medium turning her glaring eyes on the sitters.

"Water—I want water," she said. While the water was being brought to her again the table moved, the curtain blew, and, rising slowly from the floor, stood fully half a foot from it for ten minutes, to drop down with a crash the little table at her head; her hair was agitated, and our hands could feel a distinct cool draft fro mit and at fully six inches away.

At this point a loud noise in the hall outside the rooms in which the seance was held awoke the medium from her trance and the sitting was over.

MUNSTERBERG WILL SERVE.

Professor Says His Time Will Be Well Spent in Watching Paladino.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—"I will willingly serve with a committee of scientists to determine the limitations of the medium Paladino," said Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University this evening. "I am intensely interested," he added, "in psychologic phenomena of all descriptions, and if this woman is all she is accounted, I think I as well as my fellow-scientists will find our time well spent in watching her powers."

Prof. William James has also been said to be one of those invited to the sittings. He said he had heard nothing definite except what the newspapers had said, about his selection.

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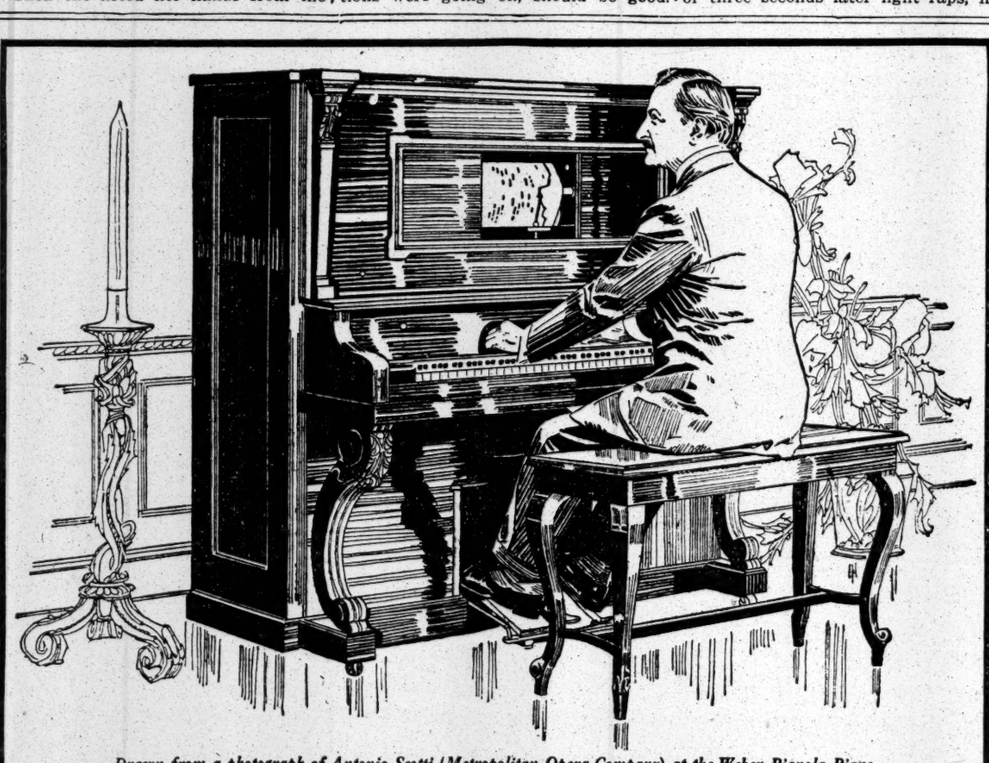

Drawn from a photograph of Antonio Scotti (Metropolitan Opera Company) at the Weber Pianola Piano.

Mr. Scotti's Judgment of the Pianola

The Aeolian Company
Gentlemen:

Permit me to congratulate you on the impressive list of artists endorsing the Pianola, as published in the daily papers yesterday. I observe that you use my name and I rather flatter myself that I was one of the first to recognize the Pianola as a serious musical instrument. That must have been nearly six years ago. And since then, *what great progress you have made.*

The Themodist and Metrostyle are wonderful improvements indeed. I used to think all Piano-players were very much alike, but now I understand the points of difference and can appreciate why the Pianola is so vastly superior to any other instrument of the kind. It is no wonder you have had such great success with the musical profession as well as the public.

Faithfully yours,
A. SCOTTI

IN musical circles it is considered somewhat of a distinction to have been among the first to have recognized the great future that awaited the PIANOLA. A reflection of this sentiment is indicated in the accompanying letter from the celebrated baritone, Antonio Scotti.

New inventions—those representing radical departures from old methods—usually have to pass through long years of prejudice and skepticism. *Not so with the PIANOLA.* It stepped almost immediately into the favor of professional musicians as well as the public.

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MISSING GIRLS COME BACK.

Jeanette Brown and Eva Turner Now at Children's Society.

Fourteen-year-old Jeanette Brown and Eva Turner, 12, who both live at 541 West 145th Street, and have been missing since last Monday night, were brought to the Alexander Avenue Station in the Bronx yesterday by Miss A. B. Lester of 787 East 144th Street.

She told Lieut. Pepper that she was a distant relative of one of the girls, and that they had turned up at her house yesterday morning. They would give no account of themselves. So she took them around to St. Luke's Church, 138th Street and Cypress Avenue, and turned them over to the priest.

To him, according to Miss Lester, the girls said they had been staying in an empty house in Woodmont, Conn., with a man called Frank Donnolly. As the priest was telling this to Miss Lester she noticed that the girls slipped away and ran into the street. She rushed after them, and fearing that they would escape from her, took them to the police.

Lieut. Pepper at once notified the parents of the girls that they had been found, and turned them over to the care of the Children's Society.

TARIFF STARTS BOOM IN "OLD MASTERS"

Emile Pacully Slips Into Town with Alleged Works by Rubens, Tenier, and Others.

CAME FROM ROYAL PALACE

Berlin Collector Says He Got the Paintings Through a Brother of Alfonso—Here to Seek Purchasers.

Since the reduction of duty on art in this port, the collectors of alleged old masters abroad have been flooding New York with their wares.

Emile Pacully, who says he is an art collector of Berlin, and who brought with him fifteen paintings which he says are the old masters, arrived last week. Mr. Pacully registered at the Waldorf-Astoria for two days, and then engaged an expensive studio at 80 West Fortieth street, where he talked to a Times reproter last night.

There were no cabled announcements of the coming of Mr. Pacully, nor was he heralded by other advance notices. Instead he quietly slipped into town, bringing with him what he says he is sure are examples of the work of Rubens, Tenier, and other artists equally prominent in the Spanish and Flemish schools.

Besides these fifteen paintings Mr. Pacully says he owns other works of art, forty-five pieces in all, which he says he will soon bring to this country. The fifteen paintings, he says, represent the cream of his collection.

The object of his visit, according to Mr. Pacully, is to interest the Metropolitan Museum of Art in his collection. He asserted last night that the director of the museum had written to him about ten years ago regarding his collection, and that he had decided to bring his paintings to New York after the reduction of American duties was made on paintings.

There were no paintings visible last night at the collector's new studio, except a small religious piece which he attributed to Gerard David, a pupil of Memlinc, and a landscape by an old Spanish artist. But there were plenty of photographic plates, which if held up to the light revealed the subjects of the paintings which Mr. Pacully says will soon decorate his studio. The exhibition will not be a public one, but open only to art connoisseurs and prospective purchasers.

Mr. Pacully showed a catalogue of his collection, the most of which he says he obtained from the Royal Palace in Madrid, Spain, by a purchase made through l'Infant don Sebastien de Bourbon, a brother of Alfonso XII.

Going down the list Mr. Pacully pointed out a few of the fifteen paintings he had brought with him to this city. The first was an alleged Rubens, entitled "Thetis Drowning Achilles in the Styx," which was painted, he says, for Philip IV. of Spain. The second alleged Rubens was called "Bacchante," painted in conjunction with Jan Brueghel. This painting was made for the daughters of Philip IV., the collector declares.

Another painting which Mr. Pacully says he has brought over is one attributed to Greuze, called "Message of Love," which shows a girl with doves. There is a famous painting in the Wallace collection in the National Gallery, London, by Jean Baptiste Greuze called "Girl with Doves," to which Mr. Pacully's painting bears a remarkable resemblance. According to Bryan's encyclopedia Greuze painted many such subjects. His particular painting, Mr. Pacully says, was exhibited at the Petit Palais in Paris, 1900, at the Exposition Universelle.

The alleged Teniers, which Mr. Pacully says he owns, depict the departure of Don Joan of Austria, the reconnoitring of his fleet, and his arrival in Italy. Philip IV. conceived a great admiration for this Flemish master, according to art history, and acquired those examples of his art which make the Madrid Gallery so rich in the work of Teniers. His paintings are said to be innumerable. There is also a David Teniers, 3d, who was sent to Spain to complete his education and was his father's collaborator in many works, and the pictures of the two are often confounded.

Another painting which Mr. Pacully says he owns is a Cordova, painted in 1475, a religious subject. He also says he has "The Last Judgment," painted by Cornelis Bosch in 1530, and paintings by Goya y Lucientes, Fyt, and Vernet.

"I have spent years in making this collection. I have also written a great deal on art for the European art magazines," he said. "Once I published a book on Portuguese art, and when I visited Portugal the late King, Don Carlos, presented me with one of his own paintings.

"I have made no plans for the disposal of my collection. Of course I am getting into shape, and there is nothing now in my studio but several chairs and a couple of rugs, but I shall have everything ready this week for a private inspection of my paintings."

MARGARET ILLINGTON WEDS NEW HUSBAND

Actress Divorced Last Week from Daniel Frohman Now Wife of Edward J. Bowes.

MARRIAGE OCCURS AT RENO

But Judge Who Granted Divorce Refused to Tie New Knot—Pair Start for Their Home in Tacoma.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nov. 14.—Margaret Illington, the actress, who was last week divorced from Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, in Judge Pike's court in this city, on Saturday evening became the wife of Edward J. Bowes, a wealthy business man of San Francisco and Tacoma.

The ceremony was simple and took place at the home of Miss Illington on Moran Street. Justice of the Peace Soucheau of Reno performed the ceremony, and the only witnesses were the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Light.

On the same day, in the afternoon, Miss Illington, accompanied by Mr. Bowes, had gone to the Court House, where she had only a few days before received her divorce, and secured her marriage license. She had then climbed the stairs to Judge Pike's courtroom and asked Judge Pike, who had granted the decree, to say the words that would make her the wife of Edward Bowes.

Judge Pike refused.

"It was my duty under the law," he said, "to grant you a divorce on grounds of non-support, but I cannot consistently perform the marriage ceremony, as much as I might like to do it."

The Judge wished Miss Illington and her future husband much happiness, and gave them the address of the Justice of the Peace who later united them.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bowes left for San Francisco, and from there will go to Tacoma, where Mr. Bowes has built his wife a beautiful home—in fact, it is said, the finest home in Tacoma.

Mrs. Light, mother of the actress, after the marriage said:

"My daughter desired to be married in the city in which she had received her divorce. I know Margaret will be happy."

Mr. Bowes was in Reno when Miss Illington secured her divorce, and, although he was not present in court, he met her at the court house door and accompanied her home.

When Margaret Illington went to San Francisco last February following the announcement that she was to get a divorce from her husband, Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, she went to live at the home of John H. Spring, who is a partner of Edward J. Bowes, whom she has just married. She remained there until she went to the sanitarium. It was about this time that it was first reported she was to marry Mr. Bowes. Mr. Bowes refused to discuss the rumor.

Miss Illington, however, (to give her her stage name,) did not for her part deny that she was to marry Mr. Bowes.

"I am to get a divorce from Mr. Frohman," she said, "and would love to tell you that I am to marry Mr. Bowes when I am free, but I can't say that now, you know. But I did not leave Mr. Frohman to marry Mr. Bowes or any one else. I left him because I could not be happy on the stage.

"From the first I told Mr. Frohman that I wanted a home, a domestic life. But he wanted to make a great star out of me. I wanted to stay at home and darn his socks. Always I wanted domestic life and children. I wanted to lead the life of a normal woman. The stage life might be well for the woman born to it, but is abnormal. When I found that Mr. Frohman intended to keep me on the stage always my love died. I saw then no chance for the domestic life I craved, so we parted. Mr. Frohman knows Mr. Bowes and admires him highly.

"As soon as I am freed I shall settle down with the man whose ideals accord with mine. He is wealthy, but he is a domestic man. We shall have our own little home, and I shall try to forget there is a world. I want the world to forget there ever was a Margaret Illington. What I want is babies, my own little babies to nestle to my heart and call me mother.

"I have been cheated out of my home and babies for so long that I want all of them I can have. I am hungry for them. Whether I have genius or not, I consider I have the right of any woman to make what she thinks is the most of her life. I have the right to be happy. I am not happy on the stage. I yearned all the time for the simple joys of motherhood."

When Daniel Frohman was asked if he knew that his wife intended to marry Mr. Bowes he said:

"Mr. Bowes is a friend of mine, and if Mrs. Frohman decides to marry him I know of no one I would rather see her marry. He is a splendid young fellow and a thriving man of affairs."

Mrs. Bowes was born in Bloomington, Ill., and her real name was Maude Light. She made her first stage debut in 1900 with James K. Hackett as Michel in "The Pride of Jennico." The following season she was with the Lyceum stock company at Daly's in "Frocks and Frills" and "Notre Dame." In the season of 1902-1903 she was leading member of "A Japanese Nightingale" company, during which engagement she became, in 1903, the wife of Mr. Frohman.

She obtained her divorce from Mr. Frohman in Reno, Nev., on the 9th of this month. The ground on which the divorce was granted was non-support, and an affidavit, signed by Mr. Frohman, accepting service and waiving all rights to answer, was read into the record. She had been a member of the divorce colony at Reno for many months, living with her mother.

Mr. Bowes, besides being a wealthy real estate operator of San Francisco, is President of the Narrow Land Company of Tacoma, Wash.

MAY RESCUE SOME OF ENTOMBED 400

Continued from Page 1.

raved until she had been led away to her home.

Mrs. James Leahdreck and her 10-year-old daughter Annie continually walked about the opening of the mine tearfully pleading with all whom they met to give them some word of hope that James Leandreck and his two sons, Frank, aged 20, and Joseph, aged 15 years, were still alive. No one was able to reassure them and they would stop for a moment and hug each other and cry and then go on their rounds. The woman had left two other daughters at home.

Boy Believed Foreman and Died.

In a little cottage, a weeping mother told how Andrew McFadden, 22 years old, was caught in the burning mine because he heeded the word of a forman.

"Andrew and his brother Michael were both working in the mine," said Mrs. McFadden. "Michael escaped, but Andrew, who was a driver, stayed by his mules, although other boys were running past him and calling to him to flee. The foreman had told Andrew that it was only a little smoke, and that it would soon blow over. Now the poor boy is dead, and all because he stuck to his post."

Clara Governor, 17 years old, and her fifteen-year-old sister, Martha, left their mother and little brother and set out soberly to search for their father, John Governor, a veteran miner.

"Yes, it is too bad," said the elder girl with a courageous effort at seeming resigned. "We live over there," she continued, pointing toward a homely cottage at one edge of the mining settlement. "Mama is over there, and our little brother, Theodore. Papa didn't come up with the rest of the men. Maybe he is dead. Martha and I are trying to find out."

Earling Aids Sufferers.

Every effort is being made to care for those who have suffered from the disaster. This work is under the personal direction of A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which owns the mine. He and his son are constantly on the ground. Arrangements have been made for funerals and supplies for the stricken ones.

Mr. Earling received one encouraging report to-day. John Reid, son of one of the missing miners, said that a concussion of the earth had been felt by farmers half a mile south of the main shaft. This report was sent first to Henry Burke, an officer of the mining company. Burke rushed to President Earling and exclaimed:

"I've heard signals from the men. John Reid's boy says that he and the farmers whose land is over the southern end of the mine felt several concussions of the earth this afternoon. The men who felt them are convinced that they were shot fired by imprisoned miners to signal to the people above that they still live."

"Would these shots mean that, or that the miners had committed suicide?" asked Mr. Earling.

"The men report," replied Burke, "that the signals were distinct and that they were meant for an assurance that at least some of them live."

"I hope so," said Mr. Earling. "That is at least encouraging."

W. W. Taylor, General Superintendent of Mines of the St. Paul Company, today watched the movements to open the mine, and at times he was nearly overcome with emotion.

"I believe that the State Inspectors will say that this was the safest coal mine ever built in this country," he said. "I have built many mines, and I know that it was safe.

"A catastrophe could not have happened here in any other way than just as it did. The fire need not have been disastrous. The hay in the underground stable caught fire. The men at work in the stables were excited. The burning hay could have been shut off from the rest of the mine without difficulty and the fire extinguished with little trouble."

Inquiry Into Rescuers' Deaths.

Dr. A. H. Malm, the Coroner, began the inquest into the disaster to-day. State's Attorney L. M. Eckert conducted the examination. The first matter taken up was the death of the rescuing party, which went into the mine yesterday afternoon and was not lifted in time. It was brought out that implicit obedience of orders by John Cowley, engineer of the main shaft, had resulted in the cage being left below for some time, despite appeals of men around him that he bring it up.

Cowley at the inquest testified that he declined to accede to the demand of persons standing at the top of his shaft that he lift the cage, because he had been told by the third vein boss, Alexander Nosberg, who was in charge of the rescuing party and lost his life, to move the cage only in answer to the regular bell code.

When the rescue party had been at the bottom of the shaft some time without getting in communication with the engineer by the usual means, Martin Powers, Dr. L. D. Howe, the coal company's physician, and Herbert Lewis, a brother of one of the rescue party, rushed to Cowley and demanded that the cage be raised. For a space of time, which Cowley declared to have been perhaps ten minutes, he would not listen to their appeals, but finally he referred the matter to John Quinby of the top cage. Quinby hesitated, and as Machinist John Chadester entered, Cowley asked what should be done.

"Go ahead and raise it," answered Chadester, according to Cowley's testimony. "Nobody is alive down there."

Cage Comes Up Too Late.

Cowley then brought the cage to the top, but every one of the men in the rescue party was either dead or dying when it reached the top.

Cowley declared that the three men who demanded that the cage be raised had no authority to tell what to do. He feared that in raising the cage he would risk injuring some of the men below or might leave them without means of escape should they not be in it.

After the cage with the men in it had been raised, it was let down and raised five or six times. This was done in the hope that some of the miners might reach the shaft. He lowered and raised the cage slowly every time.

One of the jurors asked why Cowley could not have raised the cage slowly when Powers, Howe, and Lewis appealed. Nosberg's orders were again given as his reason.

Cowley said he got bell signals from below, but they had been unusual and disconcerting. He received one signal of three bells to "hoist away," which was followed almost immediately by a four-bell signal, meaning "hoist slowly." At a height of eight or nine feet the cage was stopped at a one-bell signal and started up at another. Then came a six-bell signal, "reverse the fan," and then two bells, "lower." Cowley lowered the cage in answer to the signal, the last sent from the members of the rescue party.

The inquest was adjourned after Cowley, John Raisbeck, engineer in the air-shaft, and several relatives of the dead in the rescue party had testified. The jury will meet again to-morrow and take more testimony on this point.

All the State Mine Inspectors from the ten districts of Illinois arrived to-day. Thomas Hudson, of Galva, in whose district the mine is situated, was the first inspector on hand. He declared that the equipment of the mine was the most modern, substantial and efficient in the State. He also said that the mine officers had installed and operated a thorough system of safety measures. When asked regarding the blame for the fire, Hudson said:

"From what I have learned I can only say that criminal carelessness on the part of some of the men working in the second vein level is responsible. The officers and managers apparently are not hit by the tragedy. Blame rests directly upon the shoulders of the men themselves."

Many Rescued by a Youth.

Real heroes were among the hundreds of miners who fought for life at the bottom of the mine. Some of them died in the service of their fellows, and others lived to tell of their experiences.

One of the bravest was Ralph Eddy, an eighteen-year-old youth employed as a fireman on the surface. When it was found that the mine was on fire young Eddy and several others volunteered to go down the smoke-filled main shaft. Some made one trip down to the bottom of the shaft and quit, but Eddy made six descents in the cage in spite of a bad burn across his face, received on the first trip. At the end of each descent Eddy left the cage and fought his way out along the level, at one time penetrating as far as 175 yards from the main cage. He stumbled over men who had fallen, and heard others far beyond his reach crying out for aid. On each return trip he dragged with him one or more helpless miners and lifted them into the cage.

"On the last trip I found two helpless men not more than eight feet from the main shaft," said Eddy. "The air fans had been reversed and that caused a hot back fire around the foot of the main shaft. I helped these two men—they were Poles—into the cage, but that was all I could do. There were no other men near and I no longer heard the calls for help.

"My uncle, George Eddy, was standing at the foot of the shaft all the time helping to put the men into the cage. On the last trip with the two unconscious Poles I begged my uncle to leave the mine, but he refused to quit his post, saying that he would come up on the next trip. The next trip was the one that took twelve good men down to death in the cage. That was the last I heard of my uncle, and I am certain he is dead.

"There was no fight for place in the cage. The men who did not enter were not near it. I had to go out into the smoke and look for them, and they were falling about me."

Saw 65 Men Resigned to Death.

William Vicker, who was at work at the face of the coal mine, was one of the few who came out alive.

"I and my partner were at work on the second vein level when the alarm of fire was sounded," said Vicker. "We started for the bottom, but had gone but a few feet when our lights went out. The entry was fast filling with smoke, which got in our eyes and made us gasp for breath.

"Several times we attempted to light our lamps, without success. All about us we could hear shouts of our comrades in adjoining rooms. They, like ourselves, had been left in the dark. Calling to my buddy (partner) I warned him to get close to the roadbed, and I myself dropped to my hands and knees and began to crawl along the rails, shouting at intervals to my buddy to let him know where I was.

"At one point we passed about sixty-five miners sitting by the roadside, almost in a stupor. I tried to rouse them and encourage them to go on, but they seemed to have given up all hope, and did not stir. I had no time to lose and continued on, expecting to send back relief from the shaft. The sight of my doomed comrades is something that will haunt me to my dying day.

"When within 100 feet of the mine mouth I began to grow faint from the effects of the smoke and exhaustion. The atmosphere was growing more dense every foot I progressed and my courage was fast ebbing. I pulled my coat closely about my face and bending closely to the rail struggled on.

"I escaped death by just three minutes. When I arrived at the bottom of the shaft the last cage was about to ascend. I shouted as the signal bell was ringing. Two men broke their way to me and dragged me to the cage. I then lost consciousness. When I came to, I was safely on top.

"My buddy had followed closely all the way and encouraged by the light held by the cage men, managed to reach the shaft, and he was carried with me to safety."

Saved by a Tobacco Pouch.

A tobacco pouch was the means of saving the lives of John Phillips and Edward Surrock, miners in the second vein. Phillips on his way to the shaft found Surrock lying on the track in the main entryway. He dragged his comrade until he himself was almost overcome by the smoke that filled his lungs with every breath. He searched for something to cover his nose and mouth. The only thing available was the small sack in which he carried tobacco. Taking it from his pocket he emptied the contents, and then placing one end in his mouth he pulled the rest of it over his nose and fastened it about his head with a string. By crawling with his head close to the rail he reached the shaft, dragging his almost lifeless comrade with him.

One of the pathetic incidents of the rescue work was the saving of John McGill and his young son. They left the place where they were working when the alarm was given. Before half the journey was completed the boy grew dizzy. Clasping his father's hand, he sank to his knees, exclaiming weakly:

"Papa, I am dying; leave me and save yourself if you can."

Although greatly weakened himself, the father raised the now unconscious son, and, taking off his belt, strapped the boy on his back and struggled on. Within sight of the shaft he staggered and fell. Before losing consciousness he yelled for help, and his cries were heard. The rescuers bore the two to the cage, and they were hoisted to the surface.

Eleven of twelve boarders at one house in the village were lost in the mines. The only survivor was an invalid, who on Monday returned from the hospital and was unable to report for work on Saturday. A canvass of what is known as "Long Row," a Cherry street which has on one side a row of thirty-three cottages identical in appearance, has revealed the fact that only two men residing in all the houses are numbered among the living. Each of the thirty-three families included from one to four men.

Dr. L. B. Howe, seven times before the other rescuers began to go into the burning shaft, descended alone in a lift, and each time brought to the surface his quota of saved. Twenty-five miners owe their lives to him. His hands are badly burned, but he shows no other scars. When asked to describe his experience he merely shrugged his broad shoulders and said:

"I couldn't have done anything else than I did. It is not worth talking about. Besides, I am too busy to talk to-day."

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1861 BROADWAY

AID RUSHED TO THE MINE.

Government Agents Take Oxygen Tanks—Red Cross Acts.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—With half a carload of oxygen tanks and safety helmets, George F. Rice and J. W. Paul, members of the Testing Board of the Local Geological Survey Station, left to-night for Cherry, Ill., the scene of yesterday's mine disaster. The party will assist in the work of rescue. A private telegram received by J. C. Roberts, assistant chief engineer of the local geological station, from R. Y. Williams, chief of the Urbana, Ill., geological testing station, stated that over 300 men were undoubtedly dead in the mine.

Relatives of Cherry miners made anxious inquiries to-day concerning news of the disaster. James Mulhern, an aged miner living in Pittsburg, had six sons employed in the Cherry mine. No word has been received from his sons since the disaster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Ernest T. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, left here to-day for Cherry, Ill., the scene of yesterday's mine disaster, to render any possible assistance in behalf of the Red Cross.

OUR RICE OUTPUT GROWING.

Most of the American Product Comes from Louisiana and Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Rice forms the chief cereal food of about one-half the world's population and wheat the chief cereal food of the other half. Curiously enough, the quantity of these two cereals produced apparently differs but little, the latest estimate placing the world's rice crop at about 175,000,000,000 pounds and the wheat crop at about 190,000,000,000 pounds.

The foregoing facts are presented in a bulletin from the Department of Commerce and Labor dealing with the remarkable increase in rice production in this country and with the markets offered for this particular commodity, especially in countries commercially adjacent to the United States.

In the last decade the rice production of the United States has equaled that of the half century immediately preceding. Over 600,000,000 pounds were produced in 1908, Louisiana and Texas together raising more than 90 per cent. of the total. Even during the recent period of large domestic production importations have continued at about the same rate as in former years, while the exports, save in one or two exceptional years, have been comparatively small, thus suggesting a largely increased home consumption.

Only $13,000,000 in value of the vast quantities of rice exported by the various countries of the world came to North and South America during the latest year from which statistics are available, exclusive of the United States, of which $5,000,000 worth entered Cuba, $2,000,000 Argentina, $2,500,000 Brazil, and more than $1,000,000 the British West Indies.

SUGAR WIRELESS TO WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

seizure, including part of the cargo which had already been unloaded.

He then set to work to examine the scales, and found that his suspicions were well founded. Each set of scales had been fixed up with a spring device which rested on the arm of the lever in such a way that the adjustment of the weights could be regulated. In this way it was possible for the trust's employes to underweigh the sugar.

It took Parr until after noon to finish the work of examining the scales. When he had done that he went back to Manhattan and to his office in Room 405 of the Custom House. What happened after that is told by Mr. Parr.

"I had scarcely got inside my office," he said, "when word was sent to me by Henry C. Stuart, Deputy Collector of the Port, that he had received orders from Washington that the steamer Strathyre was not to be seized.

"I was amazed. I could not understand how word of the seizure could have got to the Treasury Department at Washington. I had not made any report to the Custom House, and had told no one, outside of the trust's employes at the Williamsburg pier, that the steamer and its cargo were under seizure.

"Inquiry developed that the order to the office not to put the steamer under seizure had come from Mr. Reynolds. I asked Mr. Stuart how Mr. Reynolds happened to know that I had made the raid, and he replied that he didn't know. All he did know was that orders had come not to make the seizure.

Extra-Legal Washington Order.

"I suggested to Mr. Stuart that, as the seizure had already been made, the instructions from Mr. Reynolds were too late. The only thing to be done, I told him, was to let the case go its regular course and proceed to trial. I quoted the law to Mr. Stuart to show that I was right. It is the law that when the duty on a seized cargo does not exceed $25, the seizure may be vacated by the Collector of the Port, at his own discretion. Of course, there must be good reason for vacating the seizure, such as the commission of the offense being the first infraction. Where the seizure is upon a cargo that runs up to $1,000 of appraised value, the law says, no one can lift the seizure but the Secretary of the Treasury. In all cases of a seizure over $1,000 the United States Court has the option.

"It was plain, under the law, that Mr. Reynolds had no authority to lift the seizure of the Strathyre, because its cargo was of considerably more than $1,000 in appraised value. It ran over $700,000. Even had he been convinced that it was a first offense, he would not have had authority to act. There was but one thing to do, and that was to let the court decide the case.

"It was plain to me that no investigation of the facts leading up to the seizure could have led Mr. Reynolds to believe that the seizure was unwarranted, because if he knew any of the facts at all he must have known that I had the evidence I was looking for as to tampering with the scales. On this account, I stated my position plainly to Mr. Stuart. I told him I did not see why such an order had come from Washington. I furthermore informed him that I would resist any effort to release the seizure.

"The Strathyre had been a day and a half unloading when I made the seizure, and it would take two days more at least to unload the remaining cargo. I went over to the pier to see that nothing was done, for it was my intention, if there had been any attempt at proceeding with the work, to go to the District Attorney and lay the matter before him.

Reynolds's Order Obeyed.

"It may be that my appearance there aggravated the Sugar Trust people. I can't exactly say what happened, but on the second day after the seizure word came from Washington to the Custom House to permit the Strathyre to unload. This word was brought to me by G. F. Cross, special agent in the Treasury service at the Custom House. He told me that Mr. Stuart had informed him that he had received another telephone message from Mr. Reynolds.

"I got out the law again and read it to Mr. Cross. I insisted that it would be contrary to the law to allow the cargo to be taken off. Cross said Mr. Stuart was disposed to obey orders. 'Well,' I said, 'if they want to have it done, all right. It's their lookout, not mine.'

"So word was sent over to the Williamsburg pier, and the trust unloaded the rest of the Strathyre's cargo. I made Cross write out a statement for me, in which he said that Stuart told him he had received orders from Mr. Reynolds to permit the unloading of the vessel. I have that statement now, locked up in a safe deposit vault. I have another, written by Stuart, in which he says he received his order from Washington, but avoids mentioning Mr. Renlods's name. Mr. Stuart is quite a diplomat when you get to know him.

"The reason I wanted these written statements as much as anything else," Parr went on, "was that I purposed putting in a claim for what is called 'compensation on the seizure.' Any agent who causes a seizure to be made on which the Government recovers withheld duty is entitled to compensation, which is fixed by the Treasury Department. I wanted to get my compensation for the seizure of the Strathyre's cargo if any duty was recovered by the Government. The duty was recovered, and my claim is now in Washington, together with copies of the statements given to me by Stuart and Cross.

"If any official in Washington wants to look at those papers he will be able to find out, in black and white, how the seizure of the Strathyre was lifted. I think it makes fairly interesting evidence as to the lack of anxiety of the Treasury Department, at that time, to get after the Sugar Trust."

Who Worked the Wireless?

"Did you ever find out how word of your seizure got to Washington?" Mr. Parr was asked.

"No," he replied, "but it is not a bad guess, I believe, to put it up to Wall Street."

"The Sugar Trust officers are in Wall Street," was suggested.

"Yes," was the reply, "and it was the Sugar Trust, I think, that hurried on word to Washington. How else could it have found its way there? Even suppose it was conveyed through some official at the Custom House, does that help the situation any? Why should the Custom House be anxious to have the Treasury Department at Washington lift a seizure on cargo that had been weighed with crooked scales? If word went from the Custom House—I mean if an honest report went from there—it would not seem that the Treasury Department would interest itself in having the seizure upset.

"I would like to have Mr. Reynolds explain why this order was sent," Mr. Parr proceeded. "He must have had some reason for it, and, try as I did, I could not find any, so far as the Government was concerned."

Law as to Seizures.

Mr. Parr referred to the Revised Statutes, and read from it Sections 1485 and 1486, bearing upon the listing of a seizure by a Government officer. The statute reads:

> The cases where the duty does not exceed $25 and where there has not been, in the opinion of the Collector, any willful violation of law and where the person accused has not been previously guilty of a similar offense, the goods may be released by order of the Collector.
>
> No release of property appraised at over $1,000 can be made by the department on payment of appraised value, but the property must be held subject to the order of the court. Collectors, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, may release seized property of no greater value than $1,000.

Trust Offer to Bribe Him.

Mr. Parr told the reporter that, at the time of the seizure, one of the Sugar Trust employes approached him at the Williamsburg pier and said that if he would allow the steamer to be unloaded and say nothing about the "doctored" scales, he would "be taken care of" by the trust.

"He told me that if the seizure was to stand there would be the devil to pay in the Trust office and some of the employes would lose their jobs," said Mr. Parr. "It would be worth almost any sum I wanted to name, he said, if I would drop the case right there.

"The fellow made his overtures in the hearing of another man, who was connected with the Treasury Department as a special agent. I tried to have the man who offered the bribe brought to trial, but my witness went back on me and I had to drop it."

Frauds Stopped for a While.

Mr. Parr was asked if he believed that the fraudulent methods of the Sugar Trust are still going on.

"They positively are not," replied Mr. Parr. "They have stopped it, at least for a while. They would scarcely dare do anything now, with the District Attorney's office after them, trying to indict every one who has had any connection with the frauds. I have made a careful investigation recently and find that the fraudulent weighing of sugar and the falsification of reports have been stopped."

United States District Attorney Wise will take up again to-day his probing of the Sugar Trust, in his effort to establish a trail to the "men higher up." Bendernagel, the first of the higher officials to be indicited, will be arraigned this morning in Brooklyn for a hearing.

WASHINGTON STARTLED.

James B. Reynolds High in Taft's and MacVeagh's Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The statements made by Richard Parr, chief of the weighers' division of the Custom House in New York, purporting to tell how his work in gathering evidence of sugar frauds was hindered by officials in the Treasury Department were the subject of much talk here to-day. The man most interested, however—James B. Reynolds, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now a member of the new Tariff Board, whom Parr charged with having nullified his labors by ordering him West in the middle of his investigation—was out of the city. At his home and at the Treasury Department it was said his whereabouts was unknown though he is expected back to-morrow.

The feature of Parr's alleged disclosure that attracted most comment here to-day was that in which he shifts the blame for the failure to push the cases against the Sugar Trust from President Roosevelt himself to an officer of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration as far down the line as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It has been publicly intimated, over and over again, that it was President Roosevelt's personal regard for John E. Parsons, counsel for the Sugar Trust, that prevented the Government appearing as prosecutor against the trust. Those allegations were, of course, repeatedly and strenuously denied by the ex-President's supporters.

What is puzzling those interested in the tangled testimony now is how a subordinate could hold up an investigation enthusiastically countenanced and encouraged by President Roosevelt, and if he were able to accomplish this feat, how he managed to remain in office.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has resolutely refrained from anything that looked like criticism of the previous administration, as evidenced in his own department. Even in a question like the annual investigation of ports of entry and the books of all customs Collectors, in which he is planning a complete reversal of the system that obtained in the last Administration he has refused absolutely to discuss the omissions of the last five or six years. He maintains the same attitude in regard to the failure of the Government to prosecute the Sugar Trust at an earlier date.

It is well known, however, that Mr. MacVeagh has full confidence in Mr. Reynolds. When the new tariff law went into effect it was Mr. Reynolds who handled the complex changes necessary in the Customs Service. This he did while Mr. MacVeagh went on his vacation.

Mr. Reynolds stands equally high in the President's estimation. The President made it plain that he wanted the best material available for the Tariff Board authorized under the Payne law, and after repeated consultations with Mr. MacVeagh and other members of the Cabinet selected Mr. Reynolds for one of the three posts. Though this took Mr. Reynolds from the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in which, according to Mr. Parr, he had seriously hampered the prosecution of the Sugar Trust, his transfer to the Tariff Board was considered in the nature of a promotion, especially as the new post will carry a higher salary.

Officials in Washington are waiting eagerly to hear what Mr. Reynolds will answer to the charges made by Mr. Parr. A statement from him is expected on his return to Washington to-morrow.

George B. Cortelyou, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1907, and therefore Assistant Secretary Reynolds's superior during the period of Parr's investigation of the sugar frauds, was found by a TIMES reporter last night at the Hotel Manhattan, but said that at this time he would make no comment on Parr's charges against Mr. Reynolds.

GAGE REITERATES.

Doesn't Remember Hearing Any Wakeman Sugar Frauds.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 14.—Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, laughed to-day when told that Wilbur F. Wakeman still declared that evidence of Sugar Trust frauds had been submitted to Mr. Gage's department.

"My memory is not so good as it once was," said Mr. Gage, "but I am positive I never got any tangible evidence of fraud by the Sugar Trust or anybody else. We were a new administration and anxious to make a record. We couldn't have hidden evidence of this kind anyway. Of course Wakeman, in his usual way, without any evidence, may have said something about frauds; but I don't remember it.

"I will stand on what W. B. Howell has to say about it. He would remember. He was chief of the customs division and later Assistant Secretary. Also, he is a man of the highest character."

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By the box of 50, $2.50

UNITED CIGAR STORES

IOWA CENTRAL'S YEAR.

Gross Earnings Increased $13,171, but Net Earnings Fell $351,989.

The annual report of the Iowa Central, to be issued to the stockholders to-day, shows gross earnings of $3,015,646, an increase of $13,171, and net earnings of $543,974, a decrease of $351,989. After the payment of interest and other charges there was shown for the year a deficit of $227,520.

The larger operating expenses were due principally to the increased charges for maintenance of equipment. This increase, the report points out, was due almost entirely to the increased wages paid to shop employes, lasting from April to October, 1908.

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$3.50 Derby & Soft Hats, at 1.95

Every style, shape and coloring of the season

The Hats that constitute this remarkable offering are from one of the best-known makers in America. The variety is large—every authoritative block being represented.

The Derby Hats: in black and seasonable shades.
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In the establishing of this new department we were determined to give a little more "for a little less" than high-grade to-order Shirts usually command. We are doing so.

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Broadway & Nineteenth Street

DIES OF INJURIES IN FOOTBALL GAME

Young Christian of University of Virginia Had Cerebral Hemorrhages, Due to Concussion.

TEAMS CANCEL SCHEDULE

Georgetown Shows Deep Mourning Over Accident—Player's Mother Had a Premonition of the Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Archer Christian, Jr., 18 years old, the University of Virginia football player who was injured in the game with Georgetown University yesterday afternoon, died this morning at 3:40 o'clock without regaining consciousness for more than a few moments. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage following concussion. The athletic authorities of both institutions have canceled their remaining football games.

Mr. Christian's father, mother, and brother were with him at the last. Mrs. Christian had not witnessed the game, but had come over simply to be present in case of accident, having had a premonition that her son would be injured. She was at the Union Station, on the point of returning to her home in Roanoke, when she called up the university to make sure all was right. She was told that her son had been injured, and hurried to the hospital. Mr. Christian was summoned from Richmond.

Every effort was made at the Georgetown University Hospital to save the life of the young athlete. Dr. S. H. Watt and Dr. Harvey Cushing from Johns Hopkins University worked over him on the operating table for nearly three hours, but all they could do was to remove a few clots of blood from his brain. Many small blood vessels were oozing blood, and nothing could be done to stop the flow. It is said that the lad's heart was so excited that his pulse could be counted simply by putting a hand on his bed.

By 11 o'clock all had been done that the doctors could devise. A little hope was held out, but Christian did not rally again. Members of the Georgetown Faculty remained at the hospital all night, and when the end came the Rev. Thomas A. Emmitt, representing the Faculty, formally expressed to the young man's father the institution's sorrow. Mr. Christian replied that he blamed no one, and realized that his son had been killed by accident in fair play.

President Joseph Himmel, S. J., wired Dr. Alderman of the University of Virginia, as follows:

> I regret exceedingly the sad misfortune that occurred here yesterday. As an earnest of our sympathy we have cancelled all football engagements.

This morning in the university chapel the entire undergraduate body knelt and prayed for the repose of the soul of young Christian. When the body was taken to Richmond this afternoon a number of students of the University of Virginia, who had come to Washington to witness the game, Capt. Thomas Stuart of the Georgetown team, and the Rev. John J. Carlin, President of the Georgetown Athletic Association, accompanied it. The students of Georgetown will send a large wreath to Richmond, and Capt. Stuart will head an escort of students, in which the Georgetown team will be included.

A special inquest has been arranged by Coroner Nevitt, and an investigation is in progress of the alleged brutality and inefficiency displayed by members of the police squad in charge of the football grounds. It is charged by witnesses that they refused to leave the grounds to call an ambulance without specific orders, and that when Andrew Christian, clad in a football suit, tried to accompany his injured brother to the hospital, he was struck and roughly flung from the steps of the ambulance.

Coroner Nevitt's special jury is made up as follows: Dr. W. P. Carr, for a number of years District Coroner; Dr. Logan Owen, formerly a well-known player on the Georgetown team; Ward Thoron, Vice President of the Washington Electric & Railway Company; William B. Hibbs, John F. Wilkins, and Thomas C. Noyes, all representative men. Coroner Nevitt will ask them to report on the features of football that should be eliminated as too dangerous.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 14.—President Alderman of the University of Virginia, tonight telegraphed President Himmel of Georgetown University as follows:

"I am greatly touched by your telegram and by your sympathetic action in canceling remaining football engagements. Our team out of respect for their comrade will disband for the season."

Telegrams of sympathy were received to-day from athletic associations of Georgetown and the University of North Carolina, and a sympathetic letter from Gen. Nichols, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute.

There is diligent inquiry from a distance as to the future of football at the university, but President Alderman and all others seemed unwilling to discuss the matter. News of Christian's accident reached the university at 10 o'clock last night and brought to an abrupt end the celebration of the victory. The utmost quiet prevailed during the remainder of the night and to-day. To-night the regular services at the university chapel were in the nature of an unofficial memorial tribute to young Christian.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Chicago Tribune's annual list of football accidents, which is not yet completed, already shows twenty-three dead and forty seriously injured.

WILSON GROWS WEAKER.

Midshipman Paralyzed in Football Game Not Recovering as Hoped.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 14.—The condition of Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, quarter back of the Navy football team, who has been paralyzed from his neck down following an injury to his spine in the Navy-Villanova game four weeks ago, is not quite so satisfactory to-day as it has been since the operation was performed last Sunday. The patient is not so strong to-night.

There has been no improvement in the paralysis, but no decided change for the worse is manifest. His recovery, if he does recover, will, it is said, be extremely slow and tiresome.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL

Charities Societies Find City Facilities Inadequate.

More beds and more hospitals for persons suffering from tuberculosis in Manhattan and the Bronx are urged in the annual report of the Charity Organization Society for 1908-1909, which has just been issued.

"From the Battery to the Bronx," says the report, "families by the hundreds are afflicted with the white plague, and they are proving sources of infection to other families because of the inadequate facilities for the care of consumptives in the city."

Gas rebates to the amount of $14,000 were sent to the society during the year. This money was used for its work against tuberculosis.

The report also instances a number of local needs for varying neighborhoods. In the Greenwich district it calls for "healthful, decent tenements at moderate prices"; in the Chelsea district, "better housing accommodations, and a day camp for consumptives in addition to a free milk depot for the benefit of tuberculosis cases."

On the central west side the report finds that the children old enough to attend school, whose mothers work away from home, present a difficult problem because of the lack of supervision for them outside of school hours. It is suggested that an industrial department in the public schools might be made to cover those hours.

The Riverside district, situated on the upper west side, with its centre at 127th Street, the report things needs a good general hospital, a night dispensary, a day camp, and a night camp for tuberculosis patients.

The special employment bureau of the Charity Organization Society received over 1,000 applicants during the year, and obtained employment for 700. The society cared for 8,172 families during the year. Nearly $85,000 was disbursed in material relief. Over 34,000 applicants have called at the offices of the society, and no applicants were turned away because of lack of funds to supply their needs.

"The Borough of the Bronx," says the report, "has become a city in itself. Six-story tenements are fast displacing the small houses that used to be typical. In some of them the overcrowding is deplorable. Children have no suitable playgrounds and are forced to use the streets. In this district, as in several others, the improvement in industrial conditions seems to be accompanied by an increase of idleness."

Attention is directed in the report to the fact that the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions has been largely responsible for the prospect that the returns of the census for 1910 will be tabulated on a block basis for the crowded portions of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

The School of Philanthropy, which was founded by the late John Stewart Kennedy and to which he left $750,000, has had the most successful year in its history, according to the report, maintaining a Winter and a Summer school, with a playground course.

HOPE FOR BROOKLYN LEADERS

Democratic Organization Urged to Take Care of Them Under Gaynor.

Some of the Democratic district leaders in Brooklyn appear to have reached the sad conclusion that there are lean days ahead for them. They seem to be looking forward fearsomely to what will happen when seeking snug berths under Judge Gaynor as Mayor.

The incoming county officers will have at their disposal but few places, and, with little expected from Mayor-elect Gaynor, the regular feeders at the public crib feel that they are facing a condition of famine in patronage.

Moved by what it apparently views as the desperate plight of some of these leaders, The Brooklyn Citizen, the organ of the Democratic organization, offered yesterday what was regarded as an astonishing suggestion in their behalf. It was, in effect, that such leaders as Mr. Gaynor may consider to be unfit to hold public office under him should be salaried by the Democratic organization.

It also spoke for a big salary for the county leader. While impressed by the originality of the scheme, the Democracy of Brooklyn viewed it as adding greatly to the gayety of politics in the borough.

Discussing the outlook for plums under Mr. Gaynor, The Citizen, with seeming gravity, said:

> It is understood, of cousre, that in accepting recommendations from the organization, Judge Gaynor's standards of fitness will be more exacting than those of Mayor McClellan or other Democratic Mayors, and this has led to considerable discussion as to the future of the district leaders. There are many of the district leaders who will be barred under the new dispensation and yet who are politically important factors in the organization and who must be taken better care of. For these reasons the suggestion has been made that district leaders of this type ought to receive salaries.

The suggestion as to the county leader out of a job is that the organization pay him a salary of $15,000 a year.

"This is what I call real practical politics," commented one of the leaders, enthusiastically. "As it is now a district leader who falls out of a job under the City Government is put to the painful necessity of going to work. As most of them have forgotten how to work they are greatly embarrassed and inconvenienced.

"Under this proposed philanthropic scheme all would be well. No more would they have to suffer the fatigue of getting out the vote on Election Day to insure jobs for themselves. They would be sure of salaries, anyhow. Also, there would be no 'fit' leaders left in the county. All would find it easier to be unfit and be salaried by the organization than to be fit and to have to hustle for jobs in the city departments. It is a grand scheme, and one calculated to fire with enthusiasm those members of the party who are not Democrats by profession."

OLD CHURCH CELEBRATES.

Special Services for the Duane Methodist's 114th Anniversary.

The Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, at Hudson and Spring Streets, celebrated its 114th anniversary yesterday. It is the oldest Methodist church in the city at present, the Forsyth Church, which was older, having ceased to exist. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. H. Travis, had charge of the services yesterday, which covered the greater part of the day and evening. The church is in part supported by the income from an endowment of $80,000 provided by the late Smith Lafayette Russell, long an active member of the congregation. This endowment will in time, under the terms of the will, be increased to $165,000.

The church was founded in 1795, being known first as the Hudson Church and afterward as the North River Church. The name "North Church" stuck to it long after it had been incorporated as the Duane Street Church. In 1797 it was located in Duane Street, which then, however, was Barley Street. It moved to its present edifice in 1863.

SOCIALISTS HOOT BISMARCK.

Immense Crowds Parade to His Monument in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, Nov. 14.—After a huge Socialistic meeting in the Circus Schumann to-day in favor of universal suffrage, serious demonstrations in the streets occurred. Immense crowds formed in procession and marched to the Bismarck Monument, where the Socialistic editor, Herr Quint, denounced Bismarck as an oppressor, the crowd shouting "Down with Bismarck and the Prussian junkers!" They cheered for election reform.

The demonstrators next proceeded to the Schiller Monument, where speeches were delivered, but there were no disturbances there. From this point the line of march was taken up to Police Headquarters, but mounted and foot police intervened and dispersed the marchers, arresting many of them.

Intelligent men and women seeking employment see Page 17.

RAILWAYS FACE HIGHER WAGE PLEA

Employes Preparing Demands for Increased Pay to Offset Higher Cost of Living.

POSITION OF THE ROADS

Have to Contend with Increasing Cost of Supplies—Higher Freight Rates a Possible Alternative.

The managements of the railroads of the United States are again facing a more or less general demand from employes for an increase in the scale of wages. Formal proposals by the men have been made in only a few isolated cases so far, but such demands are known to be in preparation in the East as well as in the West, and the executive officers of the railroads are looking for the presentation of these demands in the very near future. The railroads for some months have been enjoying new found prosperity, and as earnings mount in many instances to new high levels, the employes again seek to better their position, or at least to offset by a further advance in their wages the rise in the cost of living due to the enhancement of the market value of the great majority of commodities which enter into daily consumption.

One of the first points of view which suggests itself is that the employes of the railroads are bent upon getting a larger share of the earnings which the railroads are now showing, being led thereto by the feeling that they are entitled to get more from the railroads, inasmuch as the railways are getting more from the public. The natural desire to share in the increased prosperity of the railways cannot, however, be said to be the sole cause for the demands which are now being formulated by the men employed by the railways in the United States. A glance at the course of commodity prices during the past eight or ten months shows that these are again mounting to record figures, and the belief is held by many in no way a party to the negotiations which will soon be under way between the railroads and their employes that the tendency of commodity prices will for some time to come be upward. There is not lacking, therefore, a solid ground for argument by the employes that they should be allowed higher wages.

How far the argument of the men along this line can be met at this time by the contention that the railroads did not lower wages when their own earnings and profits declined last year, and that therefore the men are not now entitled to higher wages, even though it be true that the cost of living has risen much above last year's level, is an open question. On behalf of the men it might be contended that the advances in wages granted during the previous period of prosperity only partially offset the advance which took place during the same period in the cost of living, and that the relation which existed between the rate of wages and the cost of living during the depression which followed the 1907 panic was fairer than the relation which exists between the two to-day, when commodity prices have again advanced close to the highest level on record.

It is a fact of course that the earnings of the railroads are again becoming very good, both gross and net earnings being larger on some roads than during the best days of the past. But on this fact alone the employes cannot depend for an advance in wages. This proves nothing except possibly the ability of the railroads to grant higher wages. The right of the men to obtain an increase will depend upon the reasonableness or otherwise of the compensation they are receiving today. The managements of many railroads indeed maintain that even with present earnings the railways as a whole are not in a position to give higher wages unless they in turn obtain higher rates from shippers. In the latter contention lies one of the most interesting phases of the present movement among railroad employes for an increase in wages.

The facts in respect to the changes in the rate of wages of railroad employes and in the cost of living, as measured by the index number of commodity prices during recent years, can easily be brought out in outline. Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices, averaged by years, shows that the average cost of commodities entering into the cost of living was 6.1159 in 1897 and 8.9045 in 1907. The comparison is made with the year 1907 for the reason that this is the latest year for which the co-related figures of rates of wages are available for the country at large. The showing made by the comparison of these two sets of figures is most interesting, the salient facts of which comparison are presented in the following list of rates of wages of railway employes in 1897 and in 1907, set against the increase during the same period in the index number of commodity prices:

	Average Daily Compensation. 1907.	1897.	Inc. P.C.
Station agents	$2.05	$1.73	..
Other Stationmen	1.78	1.62	..
Engineemen	4.30	3.65	..
Firemen	2.54	2.05	..
Conductors	3.09	3.07	..
Other trainmen	2.54	1.99	..
Machinists	2.87	2.23	..
Carpenters	2.40	2.01	..
Other shopmen	2.06	1.71	..
Section foremen	1.90	1.70	..
Other trackmen	1.40	1.16	..
Switch tenders, &c.	1.87	1.72	..
Telegraphers and dispatchers.	2.26	1.90	..
Employes on account floating equipment	2.27	1.86	..
All others, including laborers	1.92	1.64	..
Average, fifteen classes	2.30	1.90	20
Commodity prices, Index number	8.9045	6.1159	45

It thus appears that during this ten-year period the average rate of wages of railway employes increased 20 per cent., while the average commodity index number rose during the same period 45 per cent. From the 1907 level there was very little if any decline in the rate of wages of railway employes, and these figures for 1907 are probably fairly representative of the current rate of wages of railway employes. On the other hand commodity prices did decline sharply in 1908, but they have since recovered, and the index numbers on Nov. 1 was 8.9173, which is a fraction above the average for the year 1907, and only a little under the maximum reported in any month of 1907, namely 9.1293 on March 1 of that year. From this figure the index number got down to 7.7227 on June 1, 1908, from which it has since recovered to the 8.9173 reported on Nov. 1.

The outcome of the present movement for higher wages, despite the strong support which this demand appears to find in the rise in the cost of living, is generally regarded as very uncertain. If the railroads should successfully take the ground that higher wages must await higher freight rates the change is likely to come only after prolonged negotiations. That the railroads or a majority of them will welcome the demand for higher wages if this should lead to the acceptance of higher rates by shippers there is very little room to doubt. Against the argument of their employes that their wages have not advanced as much as has the cost of living the railroads can argue that on the other hand the compensation of the railroads in the shape of freight rates, instead of advancing in keeping with the increased cost of operation, has in many instances declined. If the railroads actually fall back on this position in their negotiations with their employes the present movement for higher wages will prove a development of wide interest not only for the employes of the railways and the holders of railway securities, but for shippers as well.

How far the contention of the railways that the prices of supplies have risen to a very great extent during the last ten years is borne out by actual figures is shown in the following comparison of prices in 1907 and in 1897 for a number of articles entering largely into the cost of operation of the railroads:

	Cost per Unit. 1907.	1897.	Increase. P. C.
Axes	.68	.39	74.36
Coke	2.83	1.62	74.69
Bar iron	1.75	1.10	59.09
Copper wire	24.02	13.75	74.69
Lead pipe	6.71	4.32	55.32
Pig iron	23.87	10.10	136.34
Steel billets	29.25	15.08	93.97
Lumber (yellow pine)	30.50	16.44	85.52
Brick	6.16	4.94	24.70
Nails	2.16	1.33	62.41
Zinc	7.49	4.94	51.62
Cement, (Rosendale)	.95	.75	26.67
Steel rails	28.00	18.75	49.33
Bituminous coal, Penn.	1.04	.49	to 79

LEAPS TRAIN FOR FUGITIVE.

Policeman and Negro Fight on Top of a Freight Car.

John Jones, a negro helper employed by the janitor of the apartment house at 605-7 West 137th Street, heard a lot of noise among the lockers of the employes in the basement yesterday afternoon. Investigating, he found a young negro who later said he was Charles Witherspoon of 521 West 134th Street, in his locker. Witherspoon was making up a bundle of Jones's clothes.

Jones called to Christopher Quinn, the janitor, and Witherspoon pulled out a big jack knife. After a short fight with Jones and Quinn he ran out into the street and down toward Riverside Drive. Bicycle Policeman John Wegge, who happened to be at the corner, started after Witherspoon.

As the fleeing man ran down the incline leading to Riverside Drive he saw a northbound New York Central freight train going along the track just below the Drive. Running by the side of it for a block, the negro leaped on board it. Wegge left his bicycle by the side of the track, ran two blocks by the side of the train, and then crawled up on top of a box car and engaged Witherspoon in a fight.

For five or six blocks the fight went on, Witherspoon attempting to use his knife. Finally Wegge conquered him.

At 138th Street one of the trainmen saw the two men, and hearing the shouts of Wegge, ran up to the engine and had the train stopped at 148th Street. Wegge then took his prisoner back to 137th Street, gots his bicycle, and took his man to the West 125th Street Station, where he was locked up on the charge of attempted burglary.

Later in the afternoon a negro woman who said she was Louise Jeffries of 8 Lawrence Street, went to the West 125th Street Station and told the police that Witherspoon had left at her house two rolls of carpet which she believed to have been stolen. The police took charge of this carpet.

PRAISE FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Will Be Honored, Says Dr. MacArthur, When His Critics Are Forgotten.

Before the regular morning service at Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur delivered an address before his Current Events Class on "Mr. Rockefeller's Latest Gift to Stamp Out Disease."

Dr. MacArthur began by referring to the bequests to missions mentioned in the will of the late John S. Kennedy, "the largest gifts for those objects that have ever been made since the dawn of Christianity." "We all should be gratified by the gifts of Nathan Straus in the interest of children," he continued, "and in the gifts of Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Gould and Mr. Rockefeller, especially at Mr. Rockefeller's recent gift for stamping out the hookworm. In this respect he has taken a long step in advance of Mr. Carnegie, or any one else who has made gifts.

"It is astonishing that a man like Bishop Candler should oppose the acceptance of this gift. Few newspapers of the South support him, and I believe the time will come when he will regret having made the statement he did. His objection is an illustration of narrow provincialism unworthy of the twentieth century, while Mr. Rockefeller's gift is an illustration of Christianity in one of its noblest forms. For his gifts to education, to medical discoveries, and to distinctively religious work, unborn generations will rise up to honor his name when all his critics are in forgotten graves."

DEDICATE M'LAUGHLIN CHAPEL

A Memorial to the Brooklyn Politician in Huntington, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 14.—St. Hugh's Chapel, which will be under the care of the pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and which has been erected as a memorial to the late Hugh McLaughlin by his widow and his two daughters, was dedicated today.

Owing to illness Bishop McDonnell was unable to be present, and Mgr. J. S. Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, officiated and celebrated the solemn high mass. The Rev. M. G. Flannery of Brooklyn was deacon, and the Rev. M. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn sub-deacon. The Rev. J. L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity and the Rev. Herbert Farrell also participated. The Rev. J. C. York, rector of St. Patrick's and of the new chapel, also spoke.

The memorial chapel is a handsome structure in a fashionable part of Huntington. It is presented complete in every particular by the donors. At the entrance is a brass tablet inscribed with the name of Mr. McLaughlin and the years of his birth and death, 1827 and 1897.

WARNS OF SERPENT'S TONGUE

Rev. Dr. Hall Takes Watson's Poem as the Text for a Sermon.

Taking as his text William Watson's poem, "The Woman With a Serpent's Tongue," which has caused such a stir in London, the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, said last night:

"This poem, 'The Woman With a Serpent's Tongue,' is supposed to be aimed at a certain woman in English social and literary circles; but its author, William Watson, denies this. He says that the poem is aimed at a species and not at any particular person. If that is the case, then the poem has a place, and a good place.

Dr. Hall said there are husbands who would not insult any woman on earth except their own wives, and there are wives who would not speak an angry word to any man except their husbands. There are children who would not speak unkindly to strangers, but who will speak harshly to their parents.

"Do not go around with 'a serpent's tongue,'" he said. "Do not be a scold. Hold on to your tongue—nothing is more important and nothing is conducive to happiness more than controlling the tongue."

DEDICATE A MORGAN GIFT.

Organ Given to St. George's by the Banker Used for First Time.

There was a special musical service last night at St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, which was arranged as a dedication of the new organ presented by J. Pierpont Morgan. The organ was used last night for the first time at a formal service.

The new organ is at the southwest corner of the church, opposite the regular chancel organ on the north. There is a third organ in the gallery. The new organ was installed to bring together better the two sides of the choir.

The special feature of the musical service was the rendition of a church cantata composed by Homer Morris, the choirmaster. This cantata is entitled, "Mizmor Lethodah." The theme is praise of the Lord as the sure defense of those that fear and love Him. The text begins with a paraphrase of a part of the 148th Psalm, and contains selections from several other Psalms. The cantata was sung from manuscript.

The rector, the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, spoke on the value of church music. He took occasion to state that while every seat in the church was free, and the parish work supported almost entirely by the envelope system, people who were especially interested in church music should not be content to drop into the collection amounts which they would be ashamed to give for any other purpose.

Most of the church officers were present, and the church could not hold all the people who came. Mr. Morgan was one of those who passed the plates for the offering.

TAFT LAUDS CHURCH AT CATHOLIC JUBILEE

Reviews Parade at St. Aloysius, Washington, Which President Buchanan Saw Dedicated.

HE STANDS WITH GIBBONS

Besides the Cardinal, Archbishop Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, Is One of the Reviewing Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — President Taft this afternoon stood upon the steps of St. Aloysius's Church with Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, to review the men's Catholic societies of Washington, who were taking part in the celebration of the golden jubilee of the parish.

Preceding the review the President delivered a brief address. Father Eugene De L. McDonnell, the rector, who introduced Mr. Taft, recalled in his speech the fact that fifty years ago President Buchanan had assisted in the dedication services of the church.

"I am glad to be present," said President Taft, "on this occasion, the golden jubilee of the foundation of this church. In our country, in this Government, and under our Constitution there is no union of Church and State, but, rather, a declared separation of them. This has been sometimes misunderstood by those who did not know our institutions, as an indication that there was something hostile on the part of our Government toward, or some lack of sympathy with, the Church of God.

"This is as far as possible from the truth, and I have always sought in assisting every such church on interesting occasions like this to testify by my presence and by words of congratulation that there is nothing which the people and the country of the United States so depend upon for progress and the advancement of their ideals as the influence and power of all the churches in the community. They tend to exalt the Nation.

"I am here to-day, therefore, to congratulate Father McDonnell and his congregation and the distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic Church of the growth in this community of this Church of St. Aloysius, and on the good that it has done, and to testify as a representative of the Government to the sympathy we have with this instrument and all others that make for righteousness."

Cardinal Gibbons was present at the celebration of solemn high mass at St. Aloysius this morning, with Bishop Vande Vyver of Richmond as celebrant and the Rev. J. F. Hanselman, provincial of the Jesuit Order, present in the sanctuary. Father O. P. Kearney of Kentucky, the provincial of the Order of Dominicans, preached. The Cardinal left in the afternoon for Baltimore.

POPE BLESSES OUR SOLDIERS

Through Archbishop Farley at Dedication of Fort Slocum Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Archbishop Farley dedicated to-day the new Chapel of St. Sebastian at Fort Slocum on David's Island in Long Island Sound. He also conferred the papal benediction on the audience of four hundred people including a regiment of soldiers. The Archbishop was escorted to the Chapel by a company of artillery under command of Major Dugan, the commandant of the fort, and the artillery band.

After the dedicatory ceremony there was mass celebrated by the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament of New Rochelle, who was the moving spirit in building the chapel for the soldiers. Mgr. Hayes preacehd the dedicatory sermon. The chapel was named after St. Sebastian, who was a Roman Centurion.

At the end of the services Archbishop Farley addressed the congregation, and said he had recently returned from a visit to the Pope who had authorized him to bestow the papel blessings which were to nclude the blessing on the soldiers.

Father McLoughlin said that when he went to see President Roosevelt about the erection of the chapel he promised the President that the edifice would not be for Catholics alone. He said that on Sunday morning there would be a mass for Catholic soldiers and on Sunday evenings the services would be for all denominations.

PASTORS TALK OF LYNCHINGS.

Denounce the Lawlessness in Cairo Rule That Led to Them.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 14.—With preachers declaring from various pulpits that the dual lynching of Thursday night was the crop of lax law enforcement, Cairo to-day experienced the quietest Sunday that has been its lot in years. No saloons were open, and the few attempts to evade the orders of Gov. Deneen in this regard met with quick detection. Several arrests were made by the military patrol.

Judge W. N. Butler of the Circuit Court arrived home to-day and said he would call a Grand Jury to take up the work of investigation on Dec. 8. He said that the lynchings would be called to the attention of the County Commissioners within a few days.

Despite this announcement there was no change in the cynical attitude of the city regarding court proceedings in this district. Half a dozen pastors to-day lashed the constituted authorities without stint, telling their congregations that the lynchings were likely to prove a blessing in disguise in the end.

The Rev. George H. Babcock of the Church of the Redeemer, Episcopalian, said: "The real disgrace lies in the fact that the city has allowed lawless elements to control civic affairs, and unless the public wakes up the mission of the Church in Cairo is in vain. In the same alley in which Miss Pelley was killed there have been four assaults on young women within a year. Numerous other crimes have occurred in other parts of the city for years. This defiance of law and order made the lynchings necessary for the infliction of justice."

"The lynchings were the harvest of the seeds of lawlessness that have been sown in Cairo for years," said the Rev. A. S. Buchanan, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. "In this case it seems that the lynchings were necessary to arouse the people. I do not mean to say that the crime of lynching is ever justifiable, but Cairo's citizenship had to be aroused to a sense of its own responsibility by some great horror like this. I believe that the tragedies of the last week will serve to awaken the city out of its lethargy."

A shooting affray near the alley in which Miss Pelley was killed and the body of "Froggy" James burned started wild rumors to-night. Three men exchanged a dozen revolver shots, but none of the bullets took effect. The men were arrested by the militia.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

AMOY, Nov. 14.—The American Marine Hospital Service reports Amoy free from bubonic plague and Asiatic cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—M. Timashoff, Director of the State Bank, has been appointed Minister of Commerce to succeed M. Timiriazeff.

A great piano is the greater for being fair priced. Think of how little it sounds to talk of a fancy priced instrument

Think Right about a piano

and come and see an Estey
7 West 29th Street, New York

Send for copy of "Pocket Estey"

Park & Tilford Wines

The excellent quality *at moderate prices* of our *Ports, Sherries,* Madeira, and California Wines is remarked with emphasis by all our customers.

We invite your comparison.

Price list gladly mailed you.

KING MANUEL AT CHERBOURG.

Boards British Royal Yacht, Which Will Take Him to England.

CHERBOURG, Nov. 14.—King Manuel of Portugal arrived here to-day from Bordeaux and was greeted by a representative of President Fallieres.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert was in waiting, and the King boarded her. She will sail to-morrow for England, where he is to visit King Edward.

F. CHAUVENET'S Red Cap

THE RED
SPARKLING BURGUNDY
OF FRANCE
Invigorates Permanently.
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Let Us Show You

how your present office equipment can be replaced to your advantage. Everything for the office, At inquality and fully guaranteed.

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SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks."

Complete assortment of the latest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets.

On Monday and Tuesday,
November the 15th and 16th.

Sale of Ten Thousand Yards of double width Crepe de Chine. New assortment of evening colors also white, cream and black.
1.00 per yard
value 1.50

DRESS GOODS DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday and Tuesday,
November the 15th and 16th.

Sale of Imported, all wool, Venetian Cloth. Bright finish, chiffon weight. Thirty of the latest shades and black. 52 inches wide. 1.45 per yard
value 2.50

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Imported Broadcloth, bright finish, chiffon weight. Sponged, shrunk and spot proof. 54 inches wide. 1.95 per yard
values 2.75 and 3.00

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday,
November the 15th and 16th.

ORIENTAL RUGS. *In Both Stores.*

Extra quality Serapi.

Size 8 ft. x 10 ft. 125.00
" 9 " x 12 " 170.00
" 9 ft. 4 in. x 12 ft. 3 in. 185.00
" 10 ft. 1 in. x 13 ft. 210.00
" 11 ft. 1 in. x 15 ft. 2 in. 275.00
Other sizes in proportion.

Kermanshah Rugs, extra quality.
Average size, 4 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 57.50
usual price, 87.50

Anatolian Mats ..... 7.50 and 10.00

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Doylies, Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths and Scarfs, trimmed with hand-made French Cluny lace.

Doylies ..... 3.00, 5.00 and 9.00 per doz.
Centre Pieces ..... 2.25, 3.00 and 4.50 each
Tea Cloths ..... 7.00, 9.50 and 14.00 each
Scarfs ..... 4.50, 6.00 and 7.00 each

Hemstitched Damask Sets, consisting of table cloth and one dozen napkins.

2 x 2 yards ..... 7.50 set
usual price, 9.50
2 x 2½ yards ..... 8.50 set
usual price, 12.00
2 x 3 yards ..... 9.50 set
usual price, 14.50
2 x 3½ yards ..... 10.50 set
usual price, 15.50
2 x 4 yards ..... 11.50 set
usual price, 16.50

Hemstitched Tea Napkins .....
2.50, 3.75 and 5.50 per doz.
usual prices, 3.00, 4.50 and 6.50

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

FOR THE CLERGY.

The Clergymen came in for unusual attention when we were planning this season's stock of Suits and Overcoats. As a result our showing of Clergymen's apparel is better now than ever before—and we've had a high reputation along this line for years.

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

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DRAPERIES
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The Signet of Furniture Quality
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Furniture
From
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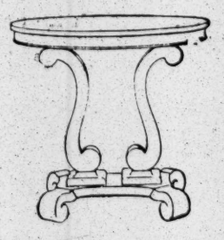
CONSIDER us—our designers—our artists—our entire organization at your service. From penciled sketch to finished product we'll serve you intelligently with the knowledge born of more than fifty-eight years of untiring devotion to the art.



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Here you not only save the retailer's profit, but enjoy the advantage of widest assortment as well.

Our patrons are extended the privilege of quarterly or semi-annual settlement

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(Made in France.)
UNDERWEAR

Wool is the proper texture next to the skin. It keeps the warmth of the body and affords it protection from sudden changes. *Dermophile* is made of *softest* wool and guaranteed unshrinkable or money refunded.

It is comfortable, non-irritating and pleasant to wear.

Unrivalled in delicacy of texture and nicety of finish.

All weights for all seasons.
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THE DERMOPHILE CO., 456 Broome St. New York.

Southwestern Limited
Effective November 7th.
Lv. New York 2:45 p.m.
Ar. Cincinnati 7:30 a.m.
" Indianap's 7:55 a.m.
" St. Louis 1:45 p.m.
"It Saves a Day."
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

ITALIAN "BAD MAN" STRANGELY SLAIN

Genario Gallucci Found Shot in His Brother's Restaurant in Harlem.

NO CLUE TO THE MURDERER

Except That He Fired and Ran Away —Brother and Sister-in-Law Held —Mysterious Police Call.

A man who said he was in the undertaking establishment of Antonio Palladino, Second Avenue and 110th Street, called up Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and said:

"Genario Gallucci has been shot in his brother's bakery at 318 East 100th Street."

Headquarters told the East 104th Street Station about the message, and Sergt. John Higgins and Policeman Sammons were sent to the 100th Street address, which is between First and Second Avenues. They noted that the street in front of the combined bakery and restaurant there was quiet and deserted. They saw standing by the outside door a gray-haired, stout Italian of about 60 years, who said later he was Francisco Gallucci of 146 Hester Street, where he is in business.

"Where is that man who has been shot?" asked Higgins.

The eldest of the three Gallucci brothers shrugged his shoulders and pointed inside the restaurant. Going inside, the policeman saw Mrs. Assunte Gallucci, wife of Giosue Gallucci, proprietor of the bakery, a handsome Italian woman of about 35.

"Where is that man who has been shot?" Higgins asked her.

She shrugged her shoulders and pointed to the living room just to the rear of the bakery and restaurant. In the dim light of that room the two policemen saw the form of a man sitting limply on a chair. They went in, shook him by the shoulder, and found that he was dead, with a bullet through his heart.

Higgins and Sammons could get little information out of Mrs. Assunte Gallucci and Francisco Gallucci. They found a revolver with two discharged chambers behind the outer door of the bakery. The brother and sister-in-law of the dead man were taken to the East 104th Street Station. They were still very calm. Mrs. Gallucci said that Genario had been standing in the restaurant, that a man had run in and shot at him several times, and that she and Francisco Gallucci had lifted him into the chair in the back room.

Giosue Gallucci, who owns, besides the bakery and restaurant a cigar store at 329 East 109th Street, walked into the police station while his wife and his eldest brother were standing before the desk. His wife, until now very quiet, rushed to him and threw her arms around his neck, but said nothing.

Mrs. Giosue Gallucci and Francisco Gallucci were locked up as material witnesses. Giosue Gallucci was allowed to go. He said he know nothing about the shooting.

The police could not find any one who had sent the telephone message to Police Headquarters, nor could they locate any person outside of the dead man's brother and sister-in-law who had even heard a pistol shot. Little Italy, usually full of people of a Sunday, usually running into a panic after any deed of violence, did not seem to know that one of its bad men had been killed.

Genario Gallucci was about 42 years old, always well dressed, a thin Italian of somewhat aristocratic appearance. He had been living for several weeks with his brother, Giosue.

Capt. Corcoran of the East 104th Street Station said last night that Genario Gallucci had a bad record. He lived in Palermo, Italy, went on Capt. Corcoran, killed two men there, was sent to the penitentiary for twenty-three years, escaped from prison, came to New York in December, 1908, and at once set in to getting money from fellow Italians by blackmailing schemes. The police had many complaints about him, said Capt. Corcoran, but the complainants were always afraid to push their charges in court.

Genario Gallucci went West, returning to New York in September, continued Capt. Corcoran, and was arrested. He had a pistol on him, and was charged with carrying concealed weapons. In Special Sessions he was let off with a suspended sentence, the immigration authorities meanwhile having begun proceedings to have him sent back to Italy.

The police are inclined to believe that Genario Gallucci was shot by some of those he is charged with having extorted money from. His two brothers, Giosue and Francisco, are fairly well-to-do Italians for whom the police have only good words. Genario was a sort of handsome black sheep.

According to the police an attempt was made recently to kill Gallucci. As he was sitting in the rear room of the bakery with his brother and sister-in-law, four shots were fired through the store window from the street. None of the shots took effect.

Declaring that several Italian bad men have been killed in the last few weeks, supposedly by people they had victimized, the police are inclined to think that there is a movement on foot among the long-suffering Italians of good repute to get rid of the worst among them in their own most effective manner.

OPEN PAROCHIAL HALL.

A Westbury, L. I., Institution Built with Subscriptions of Rich Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 14.—The new Parochial Hall, a non-sectarian institution which was built with subscriptions raised among the wealthy members of the Meadow Brook Colony by the Rev. Dr. William S. McGinnis, of the Catholic church of Westbury, was opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The Hall cost $38,000, and Harry Payne Whitney led the subscription list with $2,500.

The building is a three-story brick structure with a bowling alley and billiard and pool tables in the basement, a meeting room on the first floor which contains a stage and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 800, and a library while on the third floor there is a larger library.

Frank Hill, President of the Brooklyn Library system; Congressman W. W. Cocks of Westbury, Mrs. Emily Ladenburg and the Rev. David Hickey of Brooklyn spoke. Many prominent people from the surrounding towns and villages were present.

AN OFFICE SEEKING A MAN.

Suffolk County Agricultural Society Wants a President.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 14.—The Suffolk County Agricultural Society is looking for a President, but does not seem to be able to find any big man who is willing to take the place. It was one time about as honorable a position as being County Judge, and for a few days each year the President of the society was easily the biggest man. But the day of the county fair seems to be passing, and with it the desire to serve as its head.

Edward Thompson, who has been President for years, and who was a money-getter, resigned at the last Fall meeting. Mr. Thompson aroused yearly a great deal of enthusiasm, and led the members to put in more than they could hope to get out of it personally, but despite the efforts, the expenses and outlay seemed to increase faster. The society is now $12,000 in debt.

THIEVES SET FACTORY AFIRE.

Dropped Cigarette in Rubbish After Breaking Safe Open.

For the fifth time in six years the factory of the Lafrance Chlorozone Company, at 518 West Thirtieth Street, was robbed by burglars, who entered through the roof, yesterday afternoon. Yesterday a party, which the police say must have consisted of at least three persons, broke into the place, took a 700-pound office safe from the office, in the front of the building on the ground floor, wheeled it to a freight elevator in the rear, took it to the top floor, and broke off its door with a sledge hammer. They got nothing but a few papers of no particular value, but one of them threw a cigarette into rubbish and set fire to the place. The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was extinguished with about $500 damage.

When the firemen broke into the building and made their way to the third story they found the safe on its back on the concrete flooring of a tool shop there, its contents scattered on the floor, and its door broken off. A broken sledge hammer lay beside it.

When they had put out the blaze Acting Capt. McElroy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and the President of the company made an inspection of the premises. They found that the wire cage in the office had been torn open, the safe wheeled to the elevator, and taken upstairs. The fire, which was in the front part of the top floor, was set, according to Capt. McElroy's theory, by a cigarette butt carelessly dropped by a man stationed at a front window as lookout.

C. P. TAFT AIDS HOTEL PLAN.

Subscribes for Stock in New Haven Hotel to Bear Family Name.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati has subscribed to the stock of the company which is to erect the largest hotel in Connecticut and call it The Taft House, in honor of the President. It will be located in this city opposite the Yale campus, where both Charles P. and William H. Taft attended college. An option has been taken on the present New Haven House, as the site for the new hotel, and the President has sent word that he is pleased to allow the use of his name for the hotel.

When Charles Taft learned that the family name was to be used for the hotel he became the largest individual subscriber, up to date, it is understood. A New York architect is at work on the plans.

PEARY LECTURES AGAIN.

Makes No Reference to Cook in Second Address at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Commander Robert E Peary delivered his second lecture describing his successful dash for the pole in the Belasco Theatre to-night before members of the National Geographical Society and their invited guests. He did not refer to Dr. Cook, although he insisted more than once that his own discovery was rendered possible only by the knowledge gained through twenty-three years of arctic experience and in the elaborate plans made before the expedition left the ship at Grant's Land.

It was only by almost phenomenal luck, Commander Peary declared, that the main party was able to return to the ship in the time it did, even though the trail had been blazed and the way prepared by the supporting parties that had fallen back on their base earlier.

FINE NINE AUTO SPEEDERS.

A Thousand Cars Passed Through New Rochelle from Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The police of New Rochelle and Mount Vernon were busy yesterday and to-day chasing the speeding automobilists who were returning to New York from the Yale-Princeton football game at New Haven.

About a thousand machines passed through New Rochelle, and the motorcycle police arrested nine for speeding, while in Mt. Vernon three motorists were taken.

Automobilists in going through New Rochelle received signals from other autoists about the police traps and the police were forced to change their traps frequently.

The following were arrested in New Rochelle and these fines imposed:

John B. Todd, manufacturer of South Orange, N. J., $10; Frank B. Killaine of Staten Island, $15; Henry L. Washington of 131 Riverside Drive, New York, $10; William L. Rich, Jr., a Yale student of 10 Wall Street, New Haven, $7.50; Samuel Gorta, chauffeur for Dr. J. A. Blake, $25; Robert Burrell, chauffeur for P. F. Marcelles, $15; Albert J. Ulrich of Newark, N. J., $10; Thomas W. Prentice of 182 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, $15; C. C. Pittman, 1,050 Fox Street, New York, $10.

CARNEGIE TO GIVE STADIUM.

Wants His Technical School in Pittsburg to Excel in Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—A $75,000 stadium for the 1,400 students of his technical school is one of the latest ideas of Andrew Carnegie, and the students are much pleased. Mr. Carnegie has been much interested recently in the athletic life of his school, and some time since expressed surprise when told that it was without a good athletic field, and that his students did not have an inclosed park or anything in an athletic way in keeping with the importance of the school, save the athletes.

It is reported that several days ago Mr. Carnegie ordered plans and estimates made for the stadium. He has expressed himself as desirous of having athletic teams able to compete with the strongest Eastern colleges.

NEW BOSTON MUSEUM.

Great Structure on Fenway Will Be Opened To-day.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Boston's new Museum of Fine Arts in the Fenway will be thrown open to the public to-morrow, and the objects there collected will be seen for the first time in surroundings befitting their interest and importance. The collection is valued at $15,000,000.

Massive in its proportions, built of cut stone, the new museum building, which was erected through private subscriptions, covers 12 acres and embraces 75,000 square feet of surface for museum purposes, 16,650 for school purposes, 26,680 for casts from sculptors, and 79,130 of open courtyards. Completed plans provide for doubling the size of the museum with a similar building at the rear, which would make the total area 182,500 square feet.

Missionary Movement Strong.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Laymens' Missionary movement concluded its work to-night. The principal speakers were Alfred E. Marling, John R. Mott, and S. Earle Taylor of New York, George Sherwood Eddy of India, and British Ambassador Bryce. Mr. Bryce emphasized the importance of mission work in foreign lands. It was shown that there had recently been a marked increase in missionary offerings.

Rabbi Struck by a Car.

The Rev. Harris Platkin of 126 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, rabbi of a Brooklyn synagogue, was struck and knocked down by a southbound Fourth and Madison Avenue car at Madison Avenue and 106th Street yesterday afternoon as he was crossing the avenue. Dr. Mosher removed him to Harlem Hospital suffering with a scalp wound and possible internal injuries. His condition is not serious.

RECTOR ATTACKS PRIVILEGED CLASSES

Canon Peters Says They Must Be Curbed, or the Country Turn to Socialism.

CITES THE ASTOR DIVORCE

Thinks That and the Sugar Frauds Show the Nation's Peril from Swollen Fortunes.

Preaching yesterday in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Canon John Peters denounced the rise of privileged classes in this country. He declared that the terms Coal Baron and Oil Baron were justified, referring to the Astor divorce scandal and the Sugar Trust frauds as examples of what undue accumulations of wealth had led to.

The tariff, he declared, was kept at its present pitch through corruption by multi-millionaires. He said that only two alternatives lie before the Nation—either the curbing of the growth of privilege or the adoption of Socialism.

"Among the white people of this country," said the clergyman, "there is no servant class. We have not adapted our domestic life to these conditions, but have copied the social conceptions of older countries with results that are often confusing and embarrassing."

He added that there are signs of the old insistence on equality breaking down, and he attributed them in part to the influence of the great increase of wealth in the hands of a small number of persons.

"These people," he said, "set themselves off from the rest of the community and arrogate to themselves certain privileges. The very courts show the influence of this development.

"It was not long since, following the English precedent of respect to persons, it was ruled that a bankrupt, because of his training and habits, might retain a certain amount of property he owed to his creditors, as it would have been cruel to treat him as an ordinary man.

"A few days since a multi-millionaire couple were divorced in a method which some of the best and most conservative newspapers have regarded as improper and scanadalous, claiming that the courts made a distinction in their favor because of their wealth and position. It was according to them, another of those recognitions by the courts of the privileged class. They are occasional, but they are worth noting as indicating a tendency, a trend, against which Church and State should guard."

Canon Peters admitted that in order to develop the country it was necessary originally to grant privileges to railroads, but he urged that thereby men of great power had been developed. It was eminently desirable, he thought, that the State should manage to prevent great accumulations of wealth in the hands of individuals without hampering individual liberty or enterprise.

"It is a beautiful thing," he said, "to see enormously rich men give during their lifetime or bequeath after their death millions to charity, but from the broader point of view it would be better if those millions had been distributed in their ownership; if the industries which produced them had poured their proceeds into a greater number of pockets."

Passing on the tariff question the clergyman pointed out that high duties created another privileged class. "That class," he said, "has become corrupt. We have given it rights out of which it may make money. It now conceives that it is entitled to these things without service rendered, and it undertakes to corrupt and has corrupted our National Legislature.

"The newspapers are full of the so-called sugar frauds. Not so very many years back when it was sought to alter the tariff, Mr. Havemeyer visited all the Senators and prevented an alteration which would have been against his interest. It was defeated by the vote of what were known as 'Havemeyer's men.'

"All efforts to bring back the tariff to the principles of legitimate protection have been defeated by the barons of industry, the pledges of political leaders notwithstanding.

"The true policy of the State is plain. We must seek to deprive these privileged classes of their special privileges, to make all men equal before the law—that, or socialism, where no privilege is granted for service rendered, but the State itself undertakes to render the service."

ANOTHER SHOT BY MURPHY.

Jersey ex-Governor Again Attacks Direct Primaries—Not After Senatorship

Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey issued another letter yesterday bearing on the political situation in that State and reiterating the views expressed in his caustic letter a week ago attacking Gov. Fort and the principles he represents. This statement, coming, as it did, from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, enlivened politics and provoked more discussion than any incident in New Jersey political history in years. His letter made public yesterday follows:

In a general way there are two criticisms on the letter published last week. One is that I am on the warpath, and another that I am trying to further my political ambitions. If the latter were true, I would be a member in good standing of the class that letter was intended to condemn. It is rather humiliating to have it thought that I am trying to build up my political fortunes on the broken hopes of the people of this State, or that any one should think my judgment so poor as not to know that a letter which was likely to provoke some adverse criticism was injudicious if I were seeking office.

I tried to condemn those who are insincere. I have failed indeed if the result of my letter is a challenge of my own sincerity. I am not making war on any one. I used a conspicuous example to illustrate the main point of my letter, and the illustration has apparently proved of greater interest than the argument. I have no regrets, however.

At the risk of repetition, may I venture to say again that I favor the repeal of the open primary law, because I think that the experience under it in the last two years in this county has demonstrated that it deprives the people of power, rather than puts power into their hands.

Under the cry, "The people must rule," it insures the rule of the bosses. It gives power to the rich man against the poor man; it requires two campaigns instead of one, with the attendant expense and time; it enables a man with money, wholly unfit for a position, to get the nomination for public position, and it has other objections.

While ex-Gov. Murphy denies having an eye on the United States Senate, his friends admit that he is extremely desirous of keeping that office out of the hands of Gov. Fort.

SAUSAGE STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Williamsburg Police Forced to Club Them—Held by Magistrate.

A continuation of acts of violence yesterday on the part of strikers from Adolph Goebel's sausage factory at Morgan Avenue and Rock Street, Williamsburg, culminated in much clubbing by the police. Five men were arrested and arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court, where Magistrate O'Reilly rebuked the strikers for interfering with men who want to work.

The prisoners were Otto Reichhardt of 377 Covert Avenue, Joseph Pogatnick of 16 Ingraham Street, Peter Gettenberg of 557 East Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan; Ernest Sauer of 1,141 Willoughby Avenue, and Edward Schulz of 87 Himrod Street. Each was held in $500 bail for a further hearing.

Goebel, who was in court, said that, as far as he was concerned, the strike was at an end, as he had a full force of men working, among them many of the strikers who didn't want to go out on strike, but were obliged to by orders of their union.

Perhaps you want a Situation. See Page 11.

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CATCH BUTTERFLIES IN THE CUSTOMS NET

They Were Natives of America, but an Inspector Was Filled with Doubt.

CALLS IN AN APPRAISER

While They Are Deciding the Fate of the Specimens, the Owner Loses His Temper.

After having been abroad on a mission to two Kings and having been decorated by one, Dr. W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, landed yesterday to put in a bad three-quarters of an hour with the customs officials. The scientist brought home with him three cases of mounted American butterflies, which he had taken abroad. The Inspector who examined his baggage insisted on getting an Appraiser to look them over, while the indignant Dr. Holland waited.

The Celtic arrived late in the day. Dr. Holland and his wife were among the first of the passengers to land, as they were anxious to get a train immediately for Pittsburg. Dr. Holland carried three small cases containing the butterflies wrapped in cotton batting. He had taken them abroad at the request of English naturalists to examine, as there is none of the specimens in the British Museum.

The Inspector assigned to the examination of the Holland baggage first opened the cases containing the butterflies, and then informed the scientist that he must get an appraiser to examine them. In vain Dr. Holland protested that he had taken the exhibit out of this country with him.

"This is an outrage," said Dr. Holland, angry at the delay. "Not only are natural specimens free of duty, but I took this collection out of the country with me. Why, they were all collected in this country. The trouble is that the Inspectors and others do not appear to know the A B Cs of this business."

After a delay of twenty minutes the Inspector appeared accompanied by an appraiser. It was twenty minutes more before the indignant Dr. Holland and his wife were able to get away from the pier.

"It is surprising to me, the ignorance of the law exhibited by the men who are employed to enforce the law," said Dr. Holland.

He went abroad two months ago to present to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy replicas of the diplodocus. On Sept. 30 he was received by Emperor Franz Josef, who accepted the gift from the Carnegie Institute. He decorated Dr. Holland with the order of Franz Josef. The replica has been placed in the Museum of Bologna.

In Italy Dr. Holland was received on Oct. 27 by a representative of the King. His Majesty was unable to receive him in person, as he was at that time meeting the Czar. The replica has been placed in the Museum of Bologna in Bologna.

In appreciation of the gift the City of Bologna has presented to the Carnegie Institute a complete set of the first edition of the works of Ulisse Aldrovandi, the Italian naturalist, who lived 300 years ago. He was a professor in the University of Bologna.

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HAVE NEW GERM KILLER.

Harvard Doctors Think Their Lencocytic Extract Will Cure Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Following in the steps of Metchnikoff of Paris and Dr. Hiss of New York Drs. Cleaveland Floyd and William P. Lucas, two members of the Harvard Medical Faculty, have for the past year been experimenting with an extract made from the white corpuscle of rabbits. Both doctors emphatically deny that they have actually succeeded in discovering a remedy, for all diseases, but are strongly of the opinion that they are on the verge of an important discovery.

"Since the white corpuscles known as leucocytes, whose functions were discovered by Metchnikoff," says Dr. Lucas, "and from him received the name of 'the cavalry of the blood,' upon the presence of any dangerous foreign matter in the blood, such as disease germs, rush immediately to the threatened point and resist the attack upon the body, from the experiments of Dr. Hiss of New York and others, it seemed to us that if an extra number of white corpuscles could be injected into a man at a time when he needed their assistance, the man would have a much better chance of getting well.

"Knowing that the leucocytes not only in man but in animals as well rush immediately to an infected or an irritated part of the body, we injected an irritant into the lungs of a rabbit. Immediately all the leucocytes within call rushed to the lungs to repel the invaders. We gave them twenty-four hours to get there in full force, and then we killed the rabbit, opened its thorax, and removed the exudate containing the leucocytes.

"The leucocytes were then separated from all foreign substances, mixed with distilled water, and broken up by beating them with a platinum wire. The finished extract contained 20,000,000 leucocytes to each ten cubic centimeters, scarcely more than a tablespoonful. This is the volume given as one dose to an adult.

"Our chief work with the extract has been with pneumonia, and from our work we believe that by the use of this extract the present mortality from pneumonia can be reduced 50 per cent."

15-MILE AMBULANCE TRIP.

Dying Woman Taken on Long Journey In a Vain Hope of Saving Her.

In the desperate hope that if she could be conveyed to the Orange Memorial Hospital proper treatment might save the life of Mrs. Ernest Cotterill of Flanders, N. J., who was burned on Hallowe'en night at her home, the fifteen-mile journey by private ambulance was undertaken yesterday morning, but the patient died a few hours after reaching Orange.

Mr. Cotterill, who had suffered for years with a chronic organic complaint, was so shocked by the injury to his wife that he died three days afterward. Mrs. Cotterill was never informed of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill, who formerly lived in South Orange, were entertaining friends Hallowe'en night at their home. Mrs. Cotterill went to the second floor to get something in a closet, carrying a candle to light her way. Placing it on the floor, she began to rummage among some clothing, and in doing so brushed a garment into the flame. In trying to quench it without raising an alarm Mrs. Cotterill's clothing ignited. When the guests, in response to her wild screams, reached her, she was enveloped in fire.

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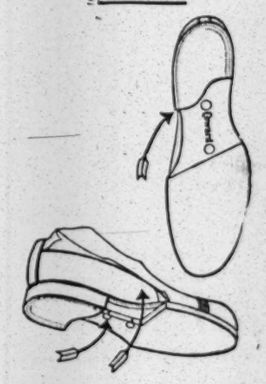

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REFORM NEEDED TO SAVE JUDAISM

Faith Must Be Made to Harmonize with Life and Practice, Visiting Rabbis Declare.

FAILURE OF ORTHODOXY

Last Century Has Wrought More Change Than All the Others, Rabbi Gries Says.

A symposium on the Jewish reformation was held by the rabbis attending the central conference under the auspices of the Free Synagogue, at the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, and three members of the central conference delivered addresses. The keynote of all the speeches was the necessity of saving a large part of the Jewish people from drifting into an irreligious state by affiliating them with the reform Jewish movement in place of the old orthodoxy which they have discarded as burdensome and obsolete in the new and freer conditions of America.

Rabbi Moses J. Gries of Cleveland, Ohio, in the opening address, said:

"The last 100 years have wrought upon the face of Judaism more change than all the previous centuries. In that time there have arisen men of courage and prophetic vision, who faced the facts of the changed Jewish life and applied the remedy. They demanded that Judaism harmonize with life and with practice, and they dared to save the spirit of the law, though the letter might perish.

"The future of Judaism is dependent upon the reform movement. Nowhere is the failure of orthodoxy more clearly demonstrated than in New York. The heralded weakening of reform and strengthening of orthodoxy are not borne out in Jewish life, congregations, or individual Jews. The need is not to perpetuate and justify the past, but to vitalize the present and safeguard the future. How many thousands here are unaffiliated with congregations and irreligious! Our Judaism needs again a priest people. The Jew must live his religion. Only then will it have vital power for ourselves and through us for the world."

Reform a Natural Evolution.

Rabbi Leo M. Franklin of Detroit, Mich., declared that reform Judaism was a natural evolution.

"It is the work of God in history," he said. "God means that father and child shall walk together. The child of the orthodox father will be either a reform Jew or he will be no Jew at all. We have not been traitors to our past. Orthodoxy mistakes uniformity for consistency, whereas he who would be consistent must care not that his to-day and his yesterday be after the same pattern, but rather that each be in harmonious accord with the best thought of the time."

The Rev. William S. Friedman of Denver, Col., in his address said:

"The modern Jewish reformation began when the Jew was admitted to the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. The musty walls of the Ghetto were leveled, his horizon was enlarged, and he stepped into the world, a man among his fellows. To-day a new generation has arisen, born amid totally different surroundings, which can no longer be satisfied with the Orient of ceremonialism nor stirred by the spiritual hopes of a return to the soil of their fathers.

"If we agree that America dejudaizes the Jew, we must accept the impeachment that Judaism is out of place in the atmosphere of freedom."

Services were held by visiting rabbis also in Temple Beth-El, where the Rev. Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati occupied the pulpit, and at Temple Emanu-El, where the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Louis Wolsey of Cleveland, Ohio. Other rabbis visited various Sunday schools of the city, and in the afternoon visits were paid to the Montefiore Home, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society, and the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Reception to the Delegates.

This morning the delegates will visit Ellis Island to acquaint themselves at first hand with immigration conditions, and in the afternoon the sessions will be continued at Temple Emanu-El.

At the reception given in honor of the conference by the Judeans at the Hotel Astor last night Dr. Henry M. Leipziger presided and delivered the address of welcome to the visitors. The Rev. Dr. David Philipson, President of the conference, responded briefly. Speeches were also made by Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, representing the reform element in Judaism, and the Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes, speaking for the orthodox element.

JEWISH COMMITTEE MEETS.

Officers Elected at Third Annual Gathering at the Astor.

The third annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, representing prominent Jews in all parts of the country, and constituted to discuss problems affecting Jews in America and look after Jewish interets, was held at the Hotel Astor yesterday morning and afternoon. In the morning the report of the executive committee was read and adopted. Its recommendations will be made public at some later time. In the afternoon there was an election of officers and of a new executive committee.

The following officers were elected: President, Mayor Sulzberger of Philadelphia; vice presidents, Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, and Jacob Hollander, of Baltimore; treasurer, Isaac W. Hernheim, of Louisville; secretary, Herbert Friedenwald, of New York.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: Cyrus Adler, Samuel Dorf, Harry Cutler, Julius Rosenwald, J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Isador Sobel and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

New members elected to fill vacancies in the general committee were: Montague Triest, of Charleston; Isidore Newman, of New Orleans; Morris M. Cohn, of Little Rock; Henry M. Butzel, of Detroit; Victor Rosewater, of Omaha, Edwin G. Foreman, M. E. Greenebaum and Joseph Stolz, of Chicago; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; William B. Hackenburg, of Philadelphia, and Leo Weil, of Pittsburg.

Others present at the meeting were: Nathan Bijur, Harry Fischel, Samuel B. Hamburger, M. Z. Margolies, H. Pereira Mendes, Joseph Silverman and Isidor Straus.

At the afternoon session of the Directors of the hospital the work of the institution was outlined in the Presidential report, read by Samuel Grabfelder of Philadelphia. It was pointed out that the death rate among the patients treated had been decreased in ten years from 7.8 per cent. to 3½ per cent. A free loan bureau has been established to enable patients leaving the hospital to set up in small business and thus avoid relapsing through poverty and insufficient care into their former tubercular state. In the last year $5,000 had been collected for this fund. It was urged, however, that advanced cases of tuberculosis be kept at home and not sent to Denver when it was too late and when the separation from friends and relatives can but aggravate the disease.

All the officers of the organization were re-elected: President—Samuel Grabfelder; Vice President—Louis Gerstley; Second Vice President—J. Walter Freiberg; Secretary—Alfred Muller; Treasurer—Benjamin Altheimer. Mrs. J. B. Greenhut was elected Third Vice President. With these there was elected to the Executive Committee also Joseph L. Schonberg.

JEWS THE COMING PEOPLE.

Fulfilling Their Destiny and Proving Bible's Divinity, Dr. Young Says.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, delivered a sermon yesterday morning in which he hailed the Jews as the coming nation of the world. Dr. Young took for his text this passage from Deuteronomy:

> Thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a byword among all nations. The Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other. I will get them praise and fame in every land where they have been put to shame.

In his sermon the pastor said:

"One million sermons establishing the Bible's divine authorship are New York City's one million Israelites. Here bear they witness—a nation for 2,500 years without a government of their own, for only 700 years out of 3,000 years united and independent; exiled all from Palestine by Emperor Hadrian, earlier driven from Rome; banished from England in 1200, from France in 1395, from Spain in 1492; every kingdom, empire, and republic against them officially, socially, commercially, ecclesiastically, until the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia in 1776, and the majority of mankind against them to-day; their land never ruled by them since 586 B. C.; their twenty times taken city, Jerusalem, in the hands of enemies during these past seventy-five generations; for nearly two millenniums no centralized religious system—yet behold the Jews as numerous as ever, distinct, known as Jews wherever they go; their ancient ideals still cherished; their beliefs incorporated into Christianity and Mohammedanism; their progenitors the writers of the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament and the twenty-seven of the New, Jews fast becoming the leaders of our twentieth-century world!

"Fulfilled are the multitude of prophecies of woes and wanderings uttered by Moses and the seers of Israel in entire opposition to what the people would have wished them to predict, fulfilled in every smallest detail. Beginning to be fulfilled are those prophecies that declared: 'I will get them praise and fame in every land where they have been put to shame.' Do not Hebrews this minute hold the balance of power in this city in business and at the voting booth? Is not their birth rate highest, their death rate lowest? Their diseases produced by drunkenness and immoral vices—are they not fewer than those of other races? In proportion to population do not Jewish graduates of our schools and winners of prizes far outnumber Gentiles? Who own most of the department and minor stores of American cities? The cotton trade—eliminate Hebrews therefrom and where would the market be to-morrow? To which nationality belong the men who control European finances—the Rothschilds and the rest? Who loan to each nation hard up for funds? Jacob's descendants.

"Cart away every book and magazine article produced by Israelite talent—what a void in literature! Run an anti-Semite pruning hook throughout Christendom's educational forces—the educators we would lose! Even the Mohammedan Seminary at Cairo, Egypt, was raised to its present glory by President Abbasi, a Jew. Can you figure out the mathematical improbability that all these prophecies reaching across three millenniums should just happen to be fulfilled? Could any one else than the Almighty speak them? Shall we not rely absolutely upon what God says in the rest of His Book? Shall we not trust every promise of the Great Master who said: 'Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled'?"

AID FOR JEWISH HOSPITAL.

$10,500 Subscribed at Dinner of National Consumptive Home Directors.

In the space of twenty minutes $10,500 was subscribed for the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver at a dinner given by the National and New York Directors of the institution at the Hotel Astor last night. The hospital is National not only in the character of its contributions and the patients treated there, but also in the constitution of its official staff and Directorate, nearly every large city in the country being represented. One-third of the patients treated come from New York City, and the contributions last night were made in a spirit of appreciation of this.

Senator Martin Saxe was toastmaster at the dinner following the afternoon meeting. Early in the discussion of new funds for the hospital, Charles Klein of Allentown, Penn., led off with a subscription of $3,000. He was followed presently by L. D. Schoenberg of Cleveland, J. E. Schoenberg of New York, J. B. Greenhut of New York, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Samuel Grabfelder of Philadelphia, each of whom subscribed $1,000. Elias Summerfield, Ira L. Bamberger, and Mrs. Samuel Grabfelder subscribed $500 each. Aaron Bach, Sidney H. Mack, A. D. Kempner, the Jewish Women's Council of New York, A. Ottinger, Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Herman August, Otto Horwitz, and Ignatius Rice each subscribed $100. William Weil of Buffalo gave $50, and A. Dick, William Godfrey, and A. Simon $25.

Dr. Wise said of the tuberculosis problem and the work done in solving it:

"It has been said that lack of oxygen enervates conscience. It might also be said that lack of conscience enervates the oxygen that the tenement dweller gets to breathe. For this we should not blame Providence, but human improvidence. Nor can we lay the blame upon the convenient cause of heredity and enviroment. Heredity is an overworked father and an underfed mother; and environment is a deadly tenement! We should inagurate not so much an anti-spitting crusade as an anti-sweating crusade in this war upon the terrible white plague."

JEWISH DAY NURSERY OPENED.

Directors Give a Reception in New Henry Street Home.

The Hebrew Day Nursery of New York opened its new, four-story $25,000 building, at 262 Henry Street, yesterday afternoon. The old nursery, at 304 Madison Street, was abandoned for the new building two months ago, but the official reception at the new home was deferred until Supt. Samuel Friedman and Miss Madolin Samwick, teacher and "mother" of the 4,000 children that are taken care of during every day of each month while their mothers are at work, had things working smoothly.

In the afternoon the officers of the association, headed by Mrs. Etta Pine, President, and including representatives of six societies, which aided in providing funds to erect the new building, held a reception.

The entire building was thrown open to inspection, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band played. N. Taylor Phillips made the opening address of the formal programme, praising the work of the nursery in protecting, feeding, and clothing the children. One hundred of the nursery children took part in a sketch entitled, "Mother and Children."

Ahab Zadek Congregation's Election.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of Ahab Zadek, held in the Harlem Synagogue, at 22 West 116th Street, Saturday night, officers for the ensuing year were elected, and two members were elected to membership in the congregation. The Rev. Dr. B. Brauchauch presented resolutions to the congregation nominated Judge Otto A. Rosalsky and Secretary of State at Albany, Samuel S. Koenig, for membership. The officers elected for the year were: Morris Neuman, President; E. Neufelt, Vice President; A. Garsuntel, Treasurer, and M. Engelman, Secretary.

It's a Good Trade

to leave off coffee and take on

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

JEWS WOULD NOT GO BACK TO JERUSALEM

Rabbi Hirsch Says They Would Be Stricken with Apoplexy If the Messiah Should Permit It.

ATTACKS ORTHODOX WING

Jews Are Not In Exile, He Declares —Address at Centenary of Rabbi David Einhorn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—"Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Orthodox Jews who pray regularly to go back to Jerusalem would be stricken with apoplexy if the Messiah should suddenly announce that they could go back."

This statement was made to-day by the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple, Chicago, in an address at the Broad Street Temple at the celebration of the centenary of Rabbi David Einhorn. Dr. Hirsch was describing the influence of Rabbi Einhorn in the development of Reformed Judaism, and took occasion to arraign the Orthodox wing of the faith with shafts of his wit and eloquence.

"It was a lie on the lips of the Orthodox Jews in Germany when they prayed to go back to Jerusalem," continued Dr. Hirsch. "They had made of religion something devitalized, and religion was divorced from morality. The Orthodox Jew wants the highest amount of credit for the least amount of deed. Against this demoralizing of religion the reform movement, as voiced by Einhorn, Hirsch, Holdhim, and Geiger, came as a burning protest. They bridged the chasm between religion and life. Religion had become a stranger to the Jew before the great reformers brought their message. The Orthodox Jews said that Judaism is legislation. 'God,' they asserted, 'gave the law, and it is for the Jew to obey the law. It is heresy to ask for reasons.' Therefore the Orthodox Jews in Germany claimed that they were in exile.

"They lamented that the Jews could not observe the laws that God had given them. The law commanded the bringing of sacrifices. The law stated that these sacrifices could be brought only in Jerusalem. Hence the orthodox Jew prays to be taken back to Zion. Not that he may establish there a second Paris or present Apero in Hebrew or Ibsen or modern problem plays in the sacred tongue. No, the orthodox Jew wanted to go back to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple so that he could bring the sacrifices commanded by the law. Would they really want to bring these sacrifices to-day? No, the Chicago Stock Yard smell would be no circumstance to the odor of sanctity of the sacrifices in the Temple of Jerusalem.

"The leaders of Reformed Judaism pointed out that the Jews did not wish to go back to Jerusalem. It was not true that the Jews are in exile. A lie blacker than this has never been framed."

HOW TOWN WAS NAMED.

"New Providence" Because Church Roof Fell on Weekday, Not Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW PROVIDENCE, N. J., Nov. 14.—The odd way in which this place got its name was recalled to-night at special services held to commemorate the hundreth anniversary of the town by the Methodist congregation.

When the locality was first settled it was found to be well wooded and watered and the region abounded in wild turkeys. "Turkey," therefore was decided upon for the name of the place. The Methodists were the first on the ground. They built themselves a modest frame edifice, which withstood the ravages of time and the elements for many years.

Finally there came a day when in the middle of the week the roof of the structure fell in. So thankful were the entire congregation that it had not happened when their heads were bowed beneath it in prayer that they voiced as one man the conviction that it was the hand of Providence that had saved them. For that reason they determined the community should have a new name. Accordingly the name New Providence was bestowed and remains to this day.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Jesse L. Peck, told the story in his sermon to-night.

QUICK TRANSIT TO QUEENS.

Residents of the North Shore Want Belmont Tunnel Opened.

The 100,000 or more residents who live along the North Shore of the Borough of Queens are much interested in the attitude of the new city administration toward bettering the transportation facilities between the North Shore and Manhattan.

Owing to the poor connections on the Manhattan side, the new Queensboro Bridge has done little to settle the question of rapid transit in that borough. It is rapid transit by means of subways that the people want. The new Pennsylvania tunnel system which is rapidly nearing completion will be of little service to them for a year to come, as the main and other branches of the Long Island Railroad leading into the tunnel are to be electrified first, so that passengers from North Shore points will have to transfer to tunnel trains at stations in the new Sunnyside yard.

The North Shore people feel that a great wrong will be done if the city permits the great tide of traffic to be turned by the opening of the Pennsylvania tunnels into Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and the Belmont tunnel, which would populate the North Shore, is allowed to remain idle.

DIG FOR BACON'S LIBRARY.

Baconians with a Cipher Expect to Find It Buried in a Cliffside.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A party of men and women, following the minute directions of a cipher said to have been found in Bacon's writings, are now, it is reported, near the spot in England where, according to the revelations of the cipher, the original manuscripts of the late Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans are buried. In the party are Dr. Orville W. Iwen of Detroit, an earnest Baconian; Drs. W. H. Prescott and John Dane of Boston, Mrs. Prescott, and Mrs. M. L. Belelches, widely known in this city and Brookline.

Already by following the instructions of the cipher the party in England, it is declared, has found the secret chamber in a house, which, according to the cipher, leads directly to the river, and thence to the cliff where Bacon's entire library, consisting of manuscripts and books, has been concealed from the world for nearly 300 years.

The directions were circumstantial and the party has found, so far as they have gone, everything exactly as described in the scholar's writings, or so it is gravely reported.

In a cave on the side of "Wasp Hill" and bordering on the river, they found the ledge on the face of a cliff accessible only at certain tides. A cave, oak tree, cliff and other landmarks told of in the cipher were there and the party is more than ever convinced that they will find the library of the great essayest, philosopher, lawyer and courtier of Elizabeth's time and perhaps the solution of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.

The party, by placing a forty-foot ladder on the ledge, ascended the face of the cliff. There they found a piece of red mortar, as the cipher said they would. They have already begun to dig down to the cave.

Under the English law the books become the property of King Edward, but the manuscripts the discoverers expect to retain.

EXILED FROM LITTLE FALLS.

Business Man and Church Member Ordered to Leave by Village Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Charles Matches, Vice President of the Little Falls National Bank, Secretary of the Board of Education, Secretary of the Little Falls Building and Loan Association, member of the Dutch Reformed Church, a prosperous retail coal merchant, and resident of the village for fifty-one years, has been warned by a committee of citizens to leave the place not later than to-morrow night.

The demand of the committee, which is composed of George Crook, Bert Stanley, and Walter Flint, all New York men, is the outcome of complaints made by children ranging in age from eight to fourteen years. It is said that about a dozen have made practically the same complaints. The committee called on Matches at his home on Thursday night.

He was ordered to leave the village within forty-eight hours, but the time has been extended to to-morrow night to give him an opportunity to make collections and wind up his business affairs.

"We have not taken this step without absolute proof of the guilt of Matches, and even he does not deny the charges," Mr. Crook said to-day.

"I expect to go away to-morrow," Matches said, "because it seems best for me to do so, not that I am guilty of the offenses charged, but to relieve an unpleasant situation. I may have been guilty of some indiscretions, but my neighbors are making a mountain out of a mole hill."

Matches has resigned from all his official and financial places. The Rev. A. L. Martin, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, said to-day that Matches had not resigned, and his resignation had not been asked, but that the church would deal with the case in its own way.

Matches is 52 years old and has a grown son and daughter. He was married a second time about two years ago. His wife believes he is a victim of exaggerated stories, and will join him in settling down to live elsewhere.

HELP! MINCE PIE SHORTAGE.

New York May Have to Go Hungry for That on Thanksgiving.

The mince pie season being at hand, the officers of the Pie Bakers' Union reported yesterday that the crisis will be reached this week in the strike of the piemen. If a settlement is not reached, they said, there will be a scarcity of mince pie for Thanksgiving, and the big hotels will have to hustle to get any at all.

The season will begin this week, and orders are sent ahead for Thanksgiving mince pie as soon as the President makes his Thanksgiving proclamation. For this and other reasons the leaders think it looks favorable for an end of the strike. They reported yesterday at their headquarters, 142 East Seventh Street, that fourteen co-operative pie bakeries are being run by the strikers, six in Manhattan and the Bronx, four in Brooklyn, and two each in Staten Island and New Jersey. They have a capacity of 1,000 pies daily, but this will not meet the demand.

BULLET IN HIS TEETH.

"Take It Back," Said Wounded Man, Tossing It to His Assailant.

When Salvato and Joseph Doria, not related, had a dispute in a saloon in Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, they adjourned to the street to have it out. They walked to the Boulevard and Twenty-second Street, where Joseph settled the quarrel by firing a bullet through Salvato's cheek.

The bullet struck one of Salvato's strong teeth and was flattened. Joseph took to his heels and Salvato took the bullet from his mouth, and crying, "Here, you had better take this with you," threw the bullet after Joseph.

The latter was locked up, and after Salvato had his wound dressed he went to work.

WOULD FREE LABOR FROM THE SALOON

Federation Leaders Join in Meeting to Promote Temperance Among the Workingmen.

LABOR TEMPLES FAVORED

Church Delegate Thinks Cities Should Aid in the Effort to Provide Proper Meeting Places.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 14.—The question of labor and the saloon was discussed this afternoon by prominent labor leaders at a big mass meeting in Massey Hall.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, a fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, presided and made the principal address, saying:

> The saloon and the labor hall must be divorced. In too many cities of our country trades unionists are compelled to pass through the saloon in order to get to their meeting places, and woe betide the man who doesn't stop to take a drink. Oftentimes the saloon keepers have a monopoly of the meeting places in the city, and many of the workingmen of America are helplessly in the power of these hall owners.
>
> It is the duty of the municipality to provide centres which may be used for the gathering places of the people in their organizations. In many instances workingmen themselves have taken the matter in hand, and in some of the leading cities they have erected labor temples, which are used for the social, physical, intellectual, and moral uplift of the people.
>
> The day will come when practically every labor leader will be a total abstainer. In England practically every labor member in the House of Parliament is an abstainer. The majority of the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor refrain from drinking intoxicants.

John Mitchell declared that organized labor, in its fight for better conditions for the wage earner, was doing more to promote temperance than any other factors, and he denied that shorter hours of labor and increased wages resulted in added profits to the saloon.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said the liquor business lowered the standard of efficiency of the workingman, and prophesied that the time would come when the forces of labor would be arrayed against the saloon.

The United Mine Workers, Thomas L. Lewis said, had prohibited their members from selling intoxicants, even at picnics. Education of the masses, he argued, would go a long way toward eradicating the liquor traffic.

SEES MENACE IN PROHIBITION.

Theo. Sutro Finds a Tendency Toward Curtailing of Republic's Liberty.

Theodore Sutro, President of the German-American Alliance of the State, spoke yesterday afternoon before the People's Forum, in the Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, on the question: "Are the people capable of voting intelligently on the liquor question?" He answered it in the negative.

"America," said Mr. Sutro, "has been called the land of unlimited possibilities. If that is true, it must not be forgotten that it is at the same time the land of unlimited extremes. It is the land of 'isms' and many fads and fancies. Of these the prevailing prohibition craze is the most recent example. It is one of the hysterical movements which from time to time possess our American fellow-citizens.

"We Germans in this country, possessed with convictions based on experience a thousand years old in the land of our origin, are convinced that temperance, or moderation, in the use of alcoholic drinks must be taught in childhood, as it is wholly a matter of education. We are convinced that when a person has arrived at manhood's estate he cannot be driven into new personal habits through the force of law.

"For the same reasons that we are opposed to prohibition, we Germans are also opposed to local option. We are opposed on principle, because we claim that there are certain questions which should not be submitted to a vote of the people at all and that the Government should not enable the majority to dictate on this matter of personal habits."

Mr. Sutro thought that the question involved was that of stemming encroachment upon natural and personal rights of human beings that the Republic might not become a despotism.

WOMEN'S UNIONS GROW.

Reforms Have Followed Their Increase in Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Trades unionism among women has progressed so rapidly in Great Britain that from a membership of 126,285 in 1904 there were in 1907 201,000 women enrolled in organized labor, a gain of 59.7 per cent. during that period, in which the increase in male membership of such organizations was only 24.7 per cent.

Katherine Graves Rusbey, in a publication issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, claims for the trades union movement among women in Great Britain an increase of wages, the promotion of protective legislation, and additional safety in occupations.

HUNTER KILLS HIMSELF.

Aged Farmer in Stepping Over a Log Discharges His Rifle.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Frank White, a farmer of Malone, accidentally shot and killed himself to-day while hunting deer in Duane.

Companions heard his shot, and when White did not reappear went in search of him. He was found lying dead on one side of a log, while on the other side was his rifle. The supposition is that when he stepped over the log his rifle was discharged. He was 70 years old.

Books

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SUES PRIEST FOR SERMON.

Coal Dealer and School Trustee Wants $10,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—William Hassett, a coal merchant here and a member of the Central School District Committee, has instituted against his pastor, the Rev. John H. Carroll, rector of Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, a suit calling for $10,000 damages. Hassett's complaint, which covers twenty-three typewritten pages, contains what purports to be a sermon by Father Carroll. In this sermon, as quoted in the complaint, the priest is represented as saying that he had a very disagreeable duty to perform in calling the attention of his people to a certain school, adding that "a self-respecting American pig would commit suicide rather than spend an hour in that malodorous pigsty," besides charging that Hassett used "every man and every woman, the schools and teachers, and even the pastor himself, if he could, to further his coal business."

The complaint then sets forth that the priest's sermon implied, among other things, that the plaintiff had inflicted studied indignities upon the children of the Roman Catholic and Irish; that he had caused Catholic children and a Catholic teacher to be placed in a very unsanitary room and building; that he had corruptly refused to hire a teacher simply because the teacher was a friend of the defendant.

Father Carroll has procured legal advice and will fight the case.

LONG LOST WEDDING RING.

Son After 16 Years Finds His Mother's —He Was Whipped for Losing It.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 14.—Sixteen years ago little Arthur Van Guilder got a good, sound spanking for losing his mother's wedding ring through a crack in the floor of a house near his own. To-day the same Arthur Van Guilder, now a grown man and married, found the ring.

Recently John Tatter, who owned the house where the ring was lost, began excavating under it for a cellar. Some of the dirt was thrown out on the edge of the sidewalk. As he was walking along the street Mr. Van Guilder kicked a lump of dirt, and out from it rolled something round. Mr. Van Guilder picked up this object, found it was a ring, and when he had rubbed the dirt away discovered his mother's initials on the inside.

He remembered many things besides the whipping.

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7 YEARS FOR TAKING EGGS.

Sentence of Young Woman Affirmed by Mississippi Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Miss Lillie Sutton of Ocean Springs, Miss., who was sentenced last Spring to seven years in the penitentiary for the theft of half a pound of butter and five eggs from the residence of Fred Abbley, gave herself up to-day.

Through the instrumentality of the King's Daughters she had been released on cash bail, which she obtained by selling her property, and had been living with relatives, pending the appeal of her case to the Supreme Court, which affirmed her sentence a few days ago.

Left fatherless and motherless and having to care for an invalid brother, Miss Sutton has led a solitary life, which, it is believed, impaired her mind and rendered her irresponsible. In the custody of the Sheriff she will leave for the penitentiary to-morrow. She will be the only white woman sent to Rankin Farm for some time.

Miss Sutton declares that she is the victim of malice, and intends to unfold her story to the Governor.

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American News in Europe

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Mr. Vanderbilt was cured, and so impressed that he donated one million francs toward the establishment of a public sanitarium there for the practice of these treatments.

Arrangements were later made whereby some of the apparatus used in these treatments was added to the regular hospital equipment of the Vanderbilt Clinic in this city.

We have now opened an Institute here in New York where we are practising these treatments exclusively; where you can be treated at moderate cost, without interference with business.

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His reports from time to time in the Medical Journal have aroused the interest and comments of many physicians.

Radio Therapy consists of Electric Light baths—both electric light heat and electric light color-rays.

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MRS. MEYER ATTACKS SUFFRAGE LEADERS

"Lady-Like Hooligans and Carpetbaggers," She Calls English Women Who Pleaded Here.

OLD TRADITIONS IN DANGER

Speaker Says She's Surprised at the Sources from Which Suffragists Will Accept the "Sinews of War."

The suffragists came in for caustic criticism at the hands of Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer at a meeting of the Brooklyn Philosophical Society in South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Meyer's subject was "The Menace of Woman Suffrage." She talked of the "bombast" of the speeches, with the "pathetic tremulo to excite interest" of the women who consider themselves "magnificent creatures, so superior to the men." Those were the American suffragists, and she was even more severe with the recent English visitors to New York, uniting suffragist and suffragette in her arraignment.

"Go and hear those perfect ladies who compare themselves to martyrs," said Mrs. Meyer, "the ladylike Hooligans who play upon sex, the international carpetbaggers who come over here and try to lead our women with their tales—I wish I could tell you how untrue they are."

There will be a different valuation of women when they vote and get into office, said Mrs. Meyer.

"They will lose their womanly qualities, self-forgetfulness, and gentleness, and having 'dough' will count above them," she said. "Even now I am surprised that the suffragists will accept a woman who a few years ago was not considered to stand for the highest things, but they let her not only speak for them and work with them, but accept so much at her hands—money to furnish the sinews of war. It shows the new valuation of women already."

She paid her attention to the school teachers, who, visiting Albany, instead of going by themselves, were led by a "low politician," referring to a Brooklyn man who has died recently. Becoming more personal, she said:

"Mrs. Mackay talks of the 'mother's vote.' I can fancy the applause. 'The mother,' says Mrs. Mackay in one of those delightfully expansive moods of the suffragists, 'the mother would see that the right kind of man was put into office.'

"How can casting a vote compare to creating the quiet ideals of the home?"

Even President Taft has been led astray on the subject of woman suffrage, Mrs. Meyer said. She had heard that subject "discussed as hauntily as whether one should have grape fruit or oysters for dinner," she declared.

"President Taft," she said, "has been led astray by the specious arguments of the suffragists, and says that he is glad that women will have a chance to become industrially independent while they are fitting themselves to become wives and mothers. The only way we can stop women from going into the industries is by giving them sane ideas of the dignity of the home, and we cannot do this while the women of the higher social strata despise the home.

"Women think it is more dignified to give lantern slide lectures showing the impurity in milk than to go down to their own iceboxes and examine their own milk bottles. The suffragists are telling the women that they are slaves unless they stand exactly in the shoes of men. Man is the breadwinner and woman is the homemaker. Instead of encouraging women to go out and earn a few pitiful dollars and neglect their offspring there should be a law to make them stay at home and take care of their children. There is more rejoicing in the ranks of the suffragists over the industrial independence of one woman than over ninety and nine homekeepers." She spoke of the "slow, creeping disintegration of the home."

"I deny that this is a question for women to decide among themselves. I think if all the women wanted the franchise the men should still refuse to give it to them as a father will refuse his daughter something she wishes because it is not good for her. I am not fighting my sex. It is I and not the suffragists who value women. They would ape man in everything he does and sweep away all barriers."

She said the anti-suffragists were workers and not taking a stand because they were shirkers or pampered dolls.

"If casting a vote is going to destroy the home it must rest upon a very slender foundation," said Miss Harriet May Mills when the subject was opened for discussion. "I was told once that if women have the suffrage they will love to vote so that they will vote, vote, vote all the time and never marry any more. I said, very well then, that if they didn't marry no one would have to worry because they did not stay at home to take care of children. And about women going into industry, there are 40,000 more women than men in New York State now. Who is going to take care of them? And if you believe women have a lot of influence at Albany you go up there a few times and see."

"I only want to say," said a pretty, fresh-looking Norwegian girl, speaking with a slight accent, "that we had municipal suffrage for women in Norway in 1901, and we started right off to do things that would educate the mothers, with cooking classes and schools for the servants."

"When a woman has six children and has to do all the work, cooking, and washing for them, what kind of influence does she have?" asked Miss Rose Schneiderman. "I know a woman who had to give away her two weeks old baby and go out to work for $8 a week to support her three children and her husband. I don't know what was the matter with the husband—perhaps it was the machines which never get sick or go on strike. When she has worked hard all day, pressing forty dozen skirts with an eight-pound iron, do you think her influence on the home, when she gets there, is good?

"I don't think a vote will make me less a woman than I am, but more. We will get rid of the ignorant vote by giving it to the woman and teaching her how to use it. The mothers who say, 'My child shall be well care for, my child shall be well educated,' are not the best mothers. The women who say 'We need the protection of the vote' are the largest mothers. The leaders of philanthropy don't want the vote, and we don't want philanthropy. You men have been jollied a great deal this afternoon," she said in conclusion, addressing the audience largely men. "You have been told that you were the whole thing, and I don't believe it." [Great laughter and applause.]

"The anti-suffragists," said a woman who spoke next, "I have found are not the self-supporting women, and I don't mean to say by that that the women who work for their children and husbands in the home are not self-supporting. The anti-suffragists are the women who ride around in carriages and wear long trains. I have no reference to the speaker of the day. The anti-suffragists see only one side, and it is not their fault, but it is so."

"Whether Mrs. Meyer thinks woman suffrage is coming or not, it will come," said another woman. "Even Mrs. Meyer will see a light in a very short time. After all, I don't blame Mrs. Meyer and the anti-suffragists. This is a new idea. Galileo and all the martyrs of ages stood for new ideas. Woman suffrage is a grand and noble idea, and the opponents are more to be pitied than scorned."

Referring to the statement that workingwomen were suffragists, Mrs. Meyer said in closing:

"Many wage earners are anti-suffragists, but they keep quiet, and the others are so noisy." Replying to the remark about trains, she added with a note of sadness in her voice:

"I went to one meeting and wore a short dress, and people spoke about it, and to-day I wore a train and that isn't right. It is hard to know what to do. I went to Albany once, and a suffragist told me kindly that I was overdressed, but now it is usually the suffragists' dresses that are described."

KEEP UP ROAD'S PENSIONS.

Metropolitan Employes Cheered by Receivers' Retention of Company's Plan.

It came out yesterday that the receivers for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have continued the pensions system, by which aged employes of the road are retired when too feeble to continue their duties. The pensions range from $15 to $25.17 a month. There are at present nineteen men on the pension rolls, and the plan adopted by the company several years ago will be continued right along by the receivers.

This was made known in a notice sent to all Metropolitan Street Railway employes by Oren Root, general manager for the receivers. It relieves a grave fear in the minds of many of the company's old employes, who have been fearful lest the receivers should see fit to do away with the pension system.

Mr. Root's announcement accompanied the thirteenth annual report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, a beneficial organization maintained by the employes and by outside donations for the purpose of protecting those members who are disabled or sick, and for paying death benefits.

The report of the association shows that death claims amounting to nearly $15,000 were paid during the year to the families of fifty employes. The amount paid to disabled members during the year, or to those who were sick, was $18,707. There are at present 4,000 members of the association, and the annual report urges those employes who are not members to join at once, in order to insure their health and lives for the benefit of their families.

It costs $1 to join the association and 50 cents per month in dues. In return the association provides the following: Medicine at cost, free medical attendance, a cash benefit when a member is unable to work because of illness or accident, a life insurance policy of $300, a pension when a member is superannuated and too old to work, the use of 1,500 books in the library of the association, the use of six pool tables, free monthly entertainments from November to May, inclusive. There are no salaried officers, and no rent to pay for club rooms. The association has on hand cash and investments worth $47,247.82; a free bed in the St. Vincent's Hospital for the use of members.

Crime Society Re-elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was held in the rooms of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 9. All the former officers and directors of the association were re-elected.

MISSING BOY FOUND DEAD IN A CHIMNEY

Five-Year-Old Frank D'Rosa Lost His Life at Play on a Tenement Roof.

THOUGHT HIM KIDNAPPED

Police Had Been Looking for a Black Hand Clue Since He Disappeared on Nov. 4.

The body of 5-year-old Frank D'Rosa, who disappeared on Nov. 4, was found yesterday tightly wedged in a chimney in a tenement where lives his grandmother, at 322 East Sixty-third Street. Although the police had been working on the theory that the child had been kidnapped by the usual Black Hand methods and was being held for a ransom, they admitted that the boy had accidentally fallen down the chimney and smothered to death.

Joseph D'Rosa, the father of the boy, lives with his wife and family at 980 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. He is a barber in moderate circumstances, and not particularly good prey for kidnappers. On the afternoon of Nov. 4 Mrs. D'Rosa took young Frank with her when she went to call on her mother, Mrs. Dominico Covino. The mother let her child play in the street with a number of other children, and thought no more about him until, at 5 o'clock, she started to return home. The boy was not in the street. A diligent search was made for him, but he was nowhere to be found.

Some of the children with whom he had been playing said they had not noticed when or where he had vanished. When young Frank did not appear that night the father notified Police Headquarters, and a general alarm for him was sent out. The Morgue, the hospitals, and the Children's Society were searched for him, but in vain. Finally the search was given up altogether, except in a desultory way, by the police.

Yesterday morning Mrs. D'Rosa went again to visit her mother. In the house were Angelina Covino of 229 East Sixty-third Street, the missing boy's aunt, and Rosie Achinzo of 324 East Sixty-third Street, a neighbor. The subject of the missing boy was the main topic of conversation.

"Some one told me yesterday," said the boy's grandmother, "that he thought Frank went up to the roof the day he was last seen. I think we ought to take another look up there."

The party adjourned to the roof. One of them went to the brick chimney, which projects above the roof and peered down. There was a strong odor coming from the opening, and in excitement she called to the others. All of them saw something white which might have been a child's hand about ten feet below. One of the women hurried to the street and found Policeman Maher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Maher went to the roof and looking down the chimney he plainly saw what looked like a child's head and hand. He called up the nearest fire company, and a hook and ladder truck responded. The firemen went to the rooms of Salvatore Cecolone on the top floor of the tenement and tore away the wall with their axes. The body of little Frank fell out on the floor. The father was notified, and he wanted to take the body home, but the police sent it to the Morgue, where Coroners' Physician Lehane made an autopsy.

"My boy undoubtedly fell into the chimney by accident while playing on the roof," the father told the police. "I never seriously believed that he had been kidnapped, as I am not worth any money and there would have been no object in holding the boy for a ransom."

Detectives who worked on the case said, however, that last Saturday night the father went into detail in regard to his suspicion that his son had been kidnapped. He said he had made certain enemies because he had taken over a barber's shop at First Avenue and Sixty-third Street from his father-in-law Antonio Cuano, and that the supposed kidnapping was not the first move they had made against him. These enemies, he said, were Italians who wanted the barber shop. Angered at their failure to get it, according to D'Rosa, they broke into the shop and stole a bundle of gas receipts, which they later turned over to one of the gas companies, and for which they received $17. He asserted that he had had these men arrested, but that they were released because of insufficient evidence. Last Saturday night D'Rosa declared he thought these men had had something to do with the kidnapping of his boy, but last night he avoided all allusion to them.

Coroner Harburger, after examining the premises, said he did not think the aperture in the top of the chimney was large enough to admit the boy's body naturally and it looked to him as if it had been jammed down. There were marks about the boy's neck, but the police scoffed at the Coroner's theory that the child might have been murdered.

The D'Rosa boy's disappearance and the subsequent discovery of his dead body in a tenement chimney is similar to the case of little Mamie Cahill. When she disappeared from her home in upper Third Avenue five years ago it was thought she had been kidnapped. From all over the city and from towns near by and cities afar came reports that a girl answering her description had been seen, usually in the company of two strange men. Large rewards were offered for the capture of her kidnappers and her return to her mother. But after several days had passed some one suggested a thorough search of the chimneys on the roof of the tenement where she lived. Although many persons had looked down the chimneys before, they had failed to see anything. This time, however, a pole was used, and her body located. The bricks to the chimney in one of the apartments were then removed, as in the D'Rosa case, and the Cahill girl's body found.

PLAN WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

$2,500,000 to be Raised for a Building in the Capital.

A campaign to raise $2,500,000 for the erection of the proposed George Washington Memorial Building in Washington, as a headquarters for the scientific, educational, patriotic, and art organizations of the country, will be begun in this city to-day by the George Washington Memorial Association.

It is announced that the Washington Academy of Sciences, the National Federation of Art, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, and other similar bodies are supporting the association. It is planned to raise by popular subscription the fund needed before Feb. 22, 1910, the 178th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Senator Elihu Root, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. William Welch, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Gen. Horace Porter, Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn, and Dr. Ira Remsen, it is announced, have volunteered to serve on an Advisory Council with Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who is leading the movement.

Washington provided $25,000 at his death for the cause of higher education, it is pointed out, and though this fund has not proved available for this purpose, it is urged that this project carries out his wish in a sense.

Mrs. Dimock is at 25 East Sixtieth Street.

Judgment for Halabi and Haddad.

The action brought in the Municipal Court by Ella, Kaba against Joseph Halabi and Kahlil Haddad has been discontinued, and judgment has been rendered in favor of Messrs. Halabi and Haddad. On Oct. 13 judgment was taken by default in the Municipal Court, First District, against Halabi and Haddad for $470.04. The default was reopened six days later, and on Nov. 11, all parties appearing in court for trial, Kaba, the plaintiff, discontinued the action and judgment was given in favor of the defendants.

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DINNER TO COL. HEISTAND.

In Recognition of His Work in the Fulton Monument Association.

A dinner is to be given to Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General of the United States Army, at the Hotel Plaza on Thursday evening by the Executive Committee of the Robert Fulton Monument Association, of which he was Chairman, on the occasion of his departure for the Philippines.

Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, will be the toastmaster, and the speakers of the evening will be Martin W. Littleton on Robert Fulton, Mark Twain on the Water Gate, Mrs. McDonald McLean on the United States Army, and Col. Heistand on the Philippines. The Reception Committee will be Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. Fulton Cutting, John Jacob Astor, Isaac Guggenheim, William H. Fletcher, and Andrew Foye.

The preliminary drawings of the American architects for the Fulton Memorial will, it is announced, be completed by Nov. 25.

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Every Piano offered is an honest bargain. They are not polished on the outside and worn within. Some of them have been literally rebuilt at the Wissner Factory. Wherever necessary, each Piano has been equipped with a new action, new hammers, new strings, new sounding board, new tuning pins, new wrest plank, new pedals, &c. Most every one has been revarnished so that they look to-day the same as when they left the factory. This makes the purchase of one of these instruments absolutely SAFE AND SOUND.

Terms and Conditions:

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO PAY CASH. Any Piano listed below can be purchased at the price named by making a small deposit and your agreement to pay a small amount each month. NO INTEREST IS CHARGED. NO MORTGAGE IS SIGNED. THE TITLE OF THE PIANO PASSES TO YOU. THE TRANSACTION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WE DELIVER THE PIANO TO YOUR HOME FREE OF CHARGE, TOGETHER WITH A STOOL AND COVER, AND TUNE IT FREE THE FIRST YEAR.

Go to the Nearest Wissner Store.

$490, was $600.
This is a brand new Player Piano of a well known make. Being a discontinued style, we have decided to include it in this offering.

$250, was $350.
This was one of the most popular styles made by the manufacturer of this Piano. It is a well known high grade make. Shopworn.

$500, was $650.
This is a brand new Piano which came into our possession. It is the best there is.

$600, was $800.
This magnificent mahogany Grand Piano will be sold at the price quoted. It is new but shopworn.

$225, was $325.
This large size Piano is one of the discontinued styles which can be purchased at a saving of $100. Prominent make.

$375, was $475.
This illustrious make is sold throughout the country at $500 for this style. The number is limited. The world's best Piano.

BROOKLYN, 538-540 Fulton St., cor. Flatbush Ave.

$350	Bacon Square	$30	$350	Andersell	$155
500	Piano Makers	35	400	Decker Bros.	160
300	Ilseng Square	45	400	Bradbury	170
300	Goldsmith Square	49	300	Gilbert	175
600	Knabe Square	50	400	Gordon	180
400	McDonald Square	55	275	Reinhard	180
350	Bobstedt Square	65	400	Sumner	185
300	Anderson	90	350	Richardson	190
300	Minot & Sons	100	325	Reinhard	190
300	Rogers & Co.	105	375	Leckerling	190
275	Biddle	110	400	Leckerling	195
350	Wheelock	115	325	Reinhard	195
325	Whitney	120	300	Mission	200
350	Fischer	125	325	Reinhard	200
325	Royal	130	400	Leckerling	205
450	Chickering	140	375	Leckerling	215
400	Bacon	145	400	Leckerling	220
275	Angelus Player	150	325	Reinhard	225
			350	Leckerling	225

$425	Leckerling	$230	$300	Waters (sq.)	$45
500	Chickering	235	400	Goldsmith	50
450	Wissner	235	300	Mylaus (up.)	65
500	Kroeger	235	400	Chickering	100
500	Kroeger	240	300	Russell	105
450	Wissner	245	400	Billings	115
400	Leckerling	250	500	Chickering	125
550	Steinway	250	375	United Makers	130
450	Wissner	255	325	Swick	145
450	Leckerling	275	350	Standard	150
500	Wissner	275			
750	Pianola Piano	285			
375	Discontinued Style	300			
375	Discontinued Style	300			
400	Discontinued Style	325			
450	Discontinued Style	375			
500	Discontinued Style	425			
600	Player Pianos, disc.	490			
700	Player Pianos, disc.	585			
750	Grand Pianos, disc.	590			

JERSEY CITY, 138 Newark Avenue.

$400	Weber	$160	$350	Leckerling	$230
400	Bradbury	165	375	Leckerling	235
400	Schubert	170	400	Leckerling	250
300	Gilbert	175	450	Wissner	260
300	Richardson	190	500	Wissner	275
275	Reinhard	190	400	Leckerling	285
325	Leckerling	195	500	Wissner	290
300	Mission	195	600	Kroeger	290
325	Reinhard	215			
325	Reinhard	225			

NEWARK, 603 Broad St.

$300	Upright	$65	$300	Gilbert	$175
300	Upright	105	450	Billings	180
325	Upright	115	400	Looschen	185
400	Chickering	125	300	Mission	190
350	Lighte	130	300	Richardson	190
400	Stodart	130	275	Reinhard	190
450	Krakauer	135	400	Fischer	195
400	Mozart	140	350	Leckerling	195
375	Sterling	145	500	Decker Bros.	200
500	Chickering	150	350	Leckerling	215
	Benedict	155	350	Leckerling	220
400	Wheelock	165	350	Reinhard	225
400	Hallet Davis	170	350	Reinhard	240
			$400	Leckerling	$250
			350	Reinhard	265
			450	Wissner	275
			500	Wissner	285
			400	Leckerling	290
			450	Leckerling	325
			500	Mission	375
			500	Wissner	375
			550	Wissner	395
			550	Wissner	415
			600	Player Piano	495
			700	Player Piano	585

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NEW PIANOS.

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$275 Styles, Now $190.
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350 Styles, Now 250.
375 Styles, Now 285.

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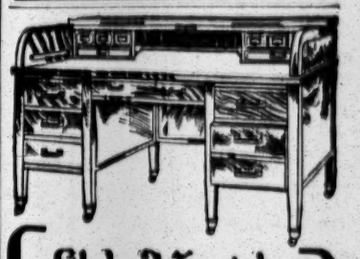
Go to the Nearest Wissner Store.

This is the best value ever offered to those who want a brand new, guaranteed Piano that bears a well-known name and which can be purchased on the payment plan for less than $200. Thousands of satisfied purchasers can attest to the worth and dollar for dollar value of these well-known instruments of merit. They are discontinued styles, but they are not old Pianos. We do not know of one dealer in the United States who sells this Piano for less than $300.



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Last Sunday's Times contained 137 columns of advertisements.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1909.

MR. CANNON AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

It is characteristic of Speaker CANNON that he should think all newspapers who criticise him corrupt and ready to deal corruptly with him. Probably it occurred to him that he would have no trouble in getting their support for his ambitious schemes by promoting the free importation of paper and materials for paper. From this it was a mere logical step to persuade himself that their support had been proposed to him on these terms. Nothing in his own methods, ideas, or his conception of public or private morals interposed to protect him from an inference at once silly in itself and discreditable to him. The imaginary negotiation was quite in the line of the general manipulation of tariff "revision" as it has been practiced for more than a generation. Political support and legislative favors are the material of barter for which the market is almost open, and is so notorious that the public mind has become inattentive to it. The business has gone on so long, it has been shared by so many public men and by so many private interests, that it has created a vitiated, demoralizing, sophisticating atmosphere in which common sense is obscured and judgment is twisted. It is not necessary to assume that Mr. CANNON, in his accusations against Mr. RIDDER as to trying to bribe him with the promise of the support of the "metropolitan" newspapers told a deliberate untruth, though he unquestionably made a statement that was not true. He may, in his heat, have included Mr. RIDDER in the numerous company with whom he had been in the habit of dealing.

Mr. CANNON, to cite an ascription originally devoted to another prominent statesman, is "one of the most private-spirited men in politics." It is quite easy for him to believe that other men are even as he is in the "truck and dicker" of Washington. In the recent debate on the tariff Senator DOLLIVER described in graphic phrase the presence and influence of the crowd of lobbyists which had been drawn to the National capital by the widely advertised bargain sale connected with the bill. It is not surprising that a man like Mr. CANNON, shrewd, narrow, untroubled by superfluous scruple, who has spent a long life in the centre of this crowd, attaining much power among them and associating their low motives and methods only with his own success, should first see nothing incredible in such a base proposition as he attributes to Mr. RIDDER, and then should come to believe that it was among those actually made to him. And since he is extremely narrow, with a limited knowledge of the world outside of the petty field in which he has worked, it is not surprising that he should have been ignorant of the utter absurdity of such a proposition. Meanwhile it is some compensation for the humiliating experience of having a man in so responsible a position make such an exhibition of himself that his conduct tends to make his retirement in the near future more practicable and completely to block his progress toward the satisfaction of his aspirations for preferment. We may add incidentally that Mr. CANNON cannot divert attention from himself by pleading the essential need of such rules as now govern the House of Representatives. It is not so much the nature of those rules that has aroused indignation as the arbitrary and unscrupulous use he has made of them.

WATER TERMINALS.

Step by step the State canal improvement is being advanced against the obstructive tactics of the reluctant railroads. Progress has been retarded unconscionably since the voters of New York approved six years ago the appropriation of $101,000,000 to provide a competition of cheap rates for bulky freight from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic through this port. Now it is a question of terminals and stations along the route of the 1,000-ton bargeways.

Gov. HUGHES has appointed a commission to report upon this problem, which ought to have been attended to at the very beginning, since the lack of terminals has prevented the passage of freights during the open months for several seasons. Now Major EDWARD L. GILMAN, Chairman of a committee of merchants who have at heart the prestige of the Port of New York, has submitted to the Commission a plan recommending the placing of five terminal stations in the Bronx, in Flushing Bay, Gowanus Bay, Newtown Creek, and Jamaica Bay to be used for purposes of import and export, and urging the need of extending the canal system to Jamaica Bay and between Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay. These improvements might not swell the receipts of the railroads, but they would help mightily to restore to this city its former prosperity as the chief depot of the East.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The amending of the Constitution of the State is, so far as the subjects of amendments go, the making of the Constitution. For that function the general electorate do not seem to be very well fitted. Of the amendments submitted at the last election, it is plain that the one enlarging the debt limit for cities practically carried all the others. This was extremely popular here because it was supposed to make possible new subways, though its effect on the credit of the city, on the cost of borrowing, and thus on the interests of all dwellers in the city, made it, in the judgment of those best qualified to pass an opinion, most undesirable. On the other hand, there was a good deal of opposition in this city to the referendum intended to promote the improvement of the canal system of the State, and, had it not been for the numerous votes cast for all the amendments because of the popularity of the debt limit clause, this excellent and needful provision would likely have been defeated.

Meanwhile some interesting evidence of the stupidity with which much of the work of Election Inspectors is done is afforded by the investigation of the Board of Canvassers. In some election districts all blanks on the Constitutional amendments were counted as being in the affirmative. In others, blanks were counted in the negative, on what possible reasoning in either case no rational person can conceive. In still others no tally at all was made of votes on the amendments. In one district the total cast was reported with no indication of how they stood. The Inspectors "didn't know we had to tell how they voted." These incredible blunders will, of course, be corrected. But it is not pleasant to imagine what might be the consequence in an important and closely contested election of such demonstrations of stupidity should they escape detection.

THE FOURTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

Since the Fourth Avenue Subway is to be built there can be no part of the city that will not wish it success. The very boroughs which are prejudiced by the unfair weight of public money thrown into the scales against their development must wish that the subway shall be a money maker, thus lessening the demands upon tax money, and even perhaps establishing a precedent for building other city subways if perchance this one belies expectations. But there's the rub. The outlook is so discouraging that it is common prudence to look the facts in the face, and thereby take every possible precaution against realizing the pessimist forecast.

The section now begun is a link in the so-called tri-borough route. It would be ideal if railways could be built by merely drawing lines with a rule, and neglecting traffic considerations. The proportion of passengers who will wish to ride over this road from end to end is negligible. There is little joy riding in a subway, and, if there were much, all passengers who ride more than a mile for a cent are a debit to the profit and loss account. But this road is ingeniously located to evade sources of short-distance profit-paying passengers. When completed it will not tap the business sections of either Brooklyn or Manhattan Borough, and it will not serve the social and theatrical and retail districts which provide the present Subway with so much business at otherwise idle hours. This subway is planned for those who wish to pass between the Bronx and Brooklyn, or to ride to the seashore in Summer. Otherwise it must create its own means of support. For this reason it has been twice reported against by engineers who think that routes of railways which shall earn their living must be related to traffic rather than to considerations of politics, or to the idealizing of the conditions of population. It is in this latter respect that the road will prove the greatest disappointment.

The Fourth Avenue Subway owes its existence largely to perception that congestion of population is a sanitary and moral evil which the city should minimize. It is because the route is unlikely to be profitable that it is to be built by public funds. What is likely to happen is the production of another congestion of population, without remedying the old congestions. Flats and tenements will spring up near the stations, and there will be another densely populated narrow strip, reproducing the characteristics of Manhattan Island—which was the thing to be avoided. Either this will be so or the road will be a tax-eater. The expenses of building and operating subways are so great that they cannot be profitable without congestion of population. Now congestion in an office district has advantages as well as objections, but congestion in a residential district is an unmixed evil, and the district tributary to this subway must always be residential. There cannot be two office and theatre districts, with armies of short-distance riders. And if there could be, one could not be placed along this new route, so ingeniously placed to avoid the settled centres of traffic in New York.

The prospects of the section for which ground is now broken are worse. It begins at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge and runs part way to the ocean. Nobody wants to go to the end of the Manhattan Bridge, and whoever is landed there must pay another fare to get somewhere else. Starting thence there will be relatively few wishing to ride to the districts reached by this link. The gross income of fifteen lines serving this district—including the Coney Island traffic—is $2,500,000 annually. This must now be divided under the disadvantage that this subway enjoys no facilities for exchanging traffic by transfers. Being without feeders or distributers, it would be fortunate to get one-third of the business. A deficit of a half million would be moderate.

It would be a brave operator who undertook such a forlorn hope. But the city is superior to all such considerations. Instead of enticing an operator into a contract by promising to construct a road to suit, the road is to be built, and Providence is to be looked to to relieve the enterprise from embarrassment. This is the regular thing. This road is laid out on the theory that nobody wants to go anywhere in particular, but just wants to pay 5 cents for the privilege of paying 5 cents more to get somewhere else. The city builds subways for elevated roads, and provides elevated tracks over bridges where there are no such roads, and forbids those who build facilities at their own expense to use them. It is an odd way of scattering population, but it is an object lesson in municipal construction. We must all wish the city a safe deliverance.

THE STEINHEIL VERDICT.

The impression we received in this country of the trial for murder in Paris of Mme. STEINHEIL in its early stages justified the idea that it was very unlike a murder trial on this side of the Atlantic. But in its result it seems to be very much like many noteworthy criminal cases here. Justice has been defeated, one way or another, after a sensational and expensive trial. There may be an impenetrable mystery in the case as the Paris correspondent of THE SUNDAY TIMES suggested. Its conduct has been undignified and marked by extraordinary lapses of authority and formality. Witnesses were allowed to express their opinions freely. The presiding Judge, acting also as public prosecutor, treated the accused woman with a semblance at least of undue severity. A woman who professed to believe that her good repute was endangered by some utterances in court was permitted to force her way to the bar and deliver a tirade.

Of the moral character of the prisoner, now acquitted of murder, there seems to be no room for two opinions. Probably because of her reputation, suspicion first rested upon her. Certainly the prosecution brought forward, after all its show of bitterness and determination, no evidence on which a human being, however culpable in other ways, could be justly convicted of murder. There was, however, a great public outcry against her, and the feeling it expressed was strengthened by her own strange actions and false statements. Her explanation of the murder of her husband is exceedingly unlikely, her attempts to arouse suspicions against innocent persons were so easily discovered as to increase the belief in her guilt.

The idea that the whole trial was a mockery, that a verdict of acquittal was a foregone conclusion, is startling—it is hardly reasonable. It is more likely that the Government was forced to hurry the prosecution without sufficient evidence against the accused because of the public clamor. There was a rumor that the woman was protected because an attempt to punish her might be dangerous to some person or persons in high places. Probably this was based only on her well-known acquaintance with FELIX FAURE. The facts remain as they were before the trial: STEINHEIL was murdered, old Mme. JAPY is dead, whether or not she was murdered; the mysterious invaders of the house have never been discovered, and nobody seriously believes in their existence, while Mme. STEINHEIL, after posing theatrically as the heroine of a cause célèbre, and successfully pitting her personal charm and superior eloquence against the forces of the prosecution, is a free woman, who, if reports are to be credited, seems likely to remain conspicuously in the public view.

THE OPERA SEASON.

There will be fourteen performances of high-priced opera in the Borough of Manhattan this week, six at the Metropolitan Opera House, where the season begins to-night, two at The New Theatre by singers from the Metropolitan, and six by Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S artists at the Manhattan Opera House. Such a test of the capacity of a comparatively small part of the population of New York to absorb and enjoy dramatic music has never before been made. Of course there are many well-to-do strangers in town, attracted by the gayeties of metropolitan life at this time of the year, and the opera is one of the objects of the visit of some of them. But though they are crowding the hotels, if they should all attend the various performances of the music of WAGNER, PONCHIELLI, VERDI, PUCCINI, MASSENET, DONIZETTI, SMETANA, LECOCQ, and AUDRAN, there would be hardly enough of them comfortably to fill the houses, and all of our visitors are not musically inclined. The burden is on the New Yorkers and their supposedly long purses.

For twenty weeks, if the programme is carried out, we shall have opera in this profusion. No other city on the face of the globe has ever been thus richly provided with lyric drama. Lately we have learned once more that cheap opera out of the season cannot be made to pay here. The effort to make it pay may as well be abandoned. Opera must be "fashionable," the singers must be renowned. The question is just how much of this kind of opera does the New Yorker who can pay for it want. This season's experience may answer the question. The most renowned singers in the world are at hand, and we give them welcome.

THANKSGIVING.

Doubtless the President's neglect to issue his proclamation making Thursday, Nov. 25, a day of National thanksgiving until less than a fortnight before the holiday, has not in the least disturbed the Nation. Our Thanksgiving Day is always safe, even if both the President and the Governor forget that it is coming. The date is marked in red on the calendars, and preparations for keeping it, in the accustomed manner of later years, have been long afoot.

How much or how little Mr. TAFT may feel he has to be thankful for is purely conjectural. This has been a noteworthy year in his life, full of new honors, but also pretty full of toil. All in all, a large and influential body of his fellow-citizens are very grateful for his accession to office. There have been years when they have not included the Chief Magistrate of the country in their thanksgiving thoughts. All in all, too, it is a year for a good, hearty old-fashioned Thanksgiving, a lively year full of important happenings, with the good and the bad as fairly proportioned as we can hope for in an imperfect world and with increasing signs of prosperity on every hand. Thanksgiving Day will be kept with spirit a week from Thursday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Adding One Crime to Another.

Having now calmed down—with the help of a few hundred rifles ready to be aimed in their direction—the people of Cairo, Ill., have promptly thought up an excuse for the little orgy of blood and murder with which they recently indulged themselves. As usual, demand has created supply, and the Cairenes already realize that unless their excuse is good, some of them are in considerable danger of getting into serious trouble.

The best excuse they have been able to invent happens to be a pretty bad one. Speaking in their behalf, the Mayor of the city, a man with such a fine capacity for sleep that he never once woke up during the night when his fellow-citizens were all out firing guns and therefore knew nothing of their sanguinary barbarities until the next morning, says that their excitement was due to the often demonstrated inefficiency of the law in dealing with criminals. Juries in Cairo, it seems, have fallen into the habit of either acquitting murderers or else letting them off with light sentences for the lower degrees of homicide, and the courts have extended the law's delay until public patience was exhausted. At last the people rose in their might and their virtuous indignation to inflict the justice that had been denied.

This sounds rather well when spoken quickly and not subjected to any analysis. Really, though, it is all nonsense from one point of view, and from another is only an added count in the indictment of the city's inhabitants. The jurymen of Cairo have been, or ought to have been, fully qualified to express Cairo's opinion of murders and murderers, and if there have been no hangings in Cairo it was because the people there have been inclined to think the killing of human beings a thing of no great moment. The courts, too, in the matter of granting postponements must have been acting in accordance with general public tastes.

At any rate, if the abuses of which such bitter complaint is now made have existed, it has always been possible and easy to remedy them without a resort to the midnight gun and torch, and the cutting up of a negro's heart and the distribution of the pieces as souvenirs among women and children cannot be called exactly relevant. Cairo will have to think again. It cannot win pardon for what it has done by accusing itself of previous inciviems. The law in Cairo has been just as efficient and prompt in its action against crime as the residents of Cairo have chosen to make it.

A Protest from a Portuguese.

As described by the Acting Consul General of Portugal in New York, the system under which the cocoa plantations of St. Thome and Principe are worked is the beautiful product of a humane effort to save the natives of Angola from their besetting sin of idleness, and to call it slavery, when it is only "indentured labor," is a cruel slander invented by envious rivals in the cocoa trade. Such few incidental departures from the ideal as he admits, take place, he says, on the mainland and in the remote interior, at that, while on the islands themselves the laborers live in a sort of paradise, as happy as the day is long. The Acting Consul General quotes several English officers in confirmation of his statements, and he protests against the suggested extension to this country of the boycott of "slave-grown cocoa" which has started in England.

Unfortunately there are good many other witnesses than those he mentions who have described conditions in the Portuguese islands in very different terms. They did not find life on the plantations at all paradisiacal for the indentured laborers. On the contrary, these observers declare that the indentures, being made with a people utterly unable to enter into a written contract, are a mere veil for forced labor, and that, once on the islands, the negroes never go back—that they invariably die before the terms of their contract as understood and enforced by their masters have been carried out.

We know a little something about "peonage" in our own country, and of the horrible abuses that spring up when work is done by laborers who cannot turn to other employment, or none, when they choose. We are not, therefore, disposed to assume that the Portuguese are all fiends in human form just because some of them, in and out of office in remote and sequestered regions, are cruel and greedy. But we are disposed to believe that there wouldn't have been so much talk about virtual slavery in the Portuguese islands if something indistinguishable from slavery in everything except name did not exist there, and not much knowledge of human nature is required to be sure of what must happen when a lot of sturdy savages can be forced to work for what a few white men choose to give them. Presumably the Portuguese Government means as well as any other Governments mean in such cases, but Senhor GOUVEA really expects too much when he expects anybody to take as beyond question his assertions as to the happy lot of the laborers on the cocoa plantations.

As for the proposed boycott, that may or may not be the outcome of entirely disinterested philanthropy, and we would want to know more about the other sources of cocoa before we commended its extension, but the matter is not one to be dismissed as empty calumny.

ASIATIC WHITES.

Proposal to Exclude Them from Citizenship Invites Confusion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the announced intention of the Bureau of Naturalization, it will ask the courts to limit the settled construction of the term "white person" as used in the statute, so that it would no longer be co-extensive with Caucasian, but would be confined to Europeans and persons of European descent. In other words, the term "white person" should no longer be construed as indicating either color or race, but should be given a purely geographical meaning being the equivalent of European.

The contention of the Government would disqualify fully one-half of the members of the Caucasian race from the right to naturalization. It is well known, both historically and scientifically, that the Caucasian race is of Asiatic origin, and that a large part of the inhabitants of Western Asia are members of the Caucasian race, including Armenians, Syrians, Persians, Hindus, and others, likewise many of the inhabitants of Mediterranean Africa. A number of the races now inhabiting Europe migrated thither from Asia within the Christian Era; for example, the Jews and Turks, not to mention Slavs, Goths, and others, the date of whose migration is less certain. Travelers and scientists report that some of the Caucasian races in Western Asia embrace many individuals who are quite as light skinned as any of their Caucasian brethren in Europe or America.

It is difficult to see upon what theory the proposed distinction between European whites and non-European whites can be justified. It would establish a new test, not one of race, color, or fitness, but simply of geographical origin, and create a purely arbitrary distinction. For example, Jews from Russia or European Turkey would be eligible to naturalization, while Jews from Palestine and Syria would be ineligible; Moors from Southern Spain would be eligible, but Moors from Tangier would be under the ban. It has always been considered sound public policy to encourage the prompt naturalization of immigrants as the best means of amalgamating them with the American people and avoiding a large, undigested alien element. If the contention of the Bureau of Naturalization were given effect this policy would be completely reversed.

That our present naturalization laws are unscientific is evident, when it is seen that an African savage would be absolutely entitled to naturalization so far as racial qualifications go, while our courts must refuse naturalization to all who are neither white nor African, whatever their moral, mental, and physical qualifications may be. The present law was made when the country was young, when the Indian was considered a "red devil," and the only other races here were the white and the black. It would seem time for Congress to establish a more satisfactory and scientific test than mere skin color. At any rate, the suggestion of the Bureau of Naturalization that fully one-half of the Caucasian races should be put under the ban, along with the Indians, Mongolians, and Malays, (carefully preserving the Africans,) not because of any unfitness, but simply because they are non-European, is one calling for serious consideration and sober thought.

CARL A. HANSMANN.

New York, Nov. 8, 1909.

THE TIMBY TURRET.

A Strong Presumption That Ericsson Did See the Model.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article entitled "Unrecognized Inventors," published in your issue of this date, commenting upon the relative importance and value of the revolving gun turret invented by the late Theodore R. Timby, and the complete Monitor, financed by Messrs. Winslow, Griswold, and Bushnell, built by John Ericsson, and embodying such revolving gun turret as its unique and principal feature, you say: "There is no proof whatever that Ericsson ever saw the Timby model."

It is possible that at this late day, with Timby and Ericsson both dead, no legal or absolutely convincing proof exists that Ericsson ever did see the Timby model. I am not informed as to that, nor do I regard it as of very much importance whether Ericsson saw the model or not. The fact remains that he availed himself of the Timby invention in all its essential details. Without that, or the principle which it embodies, the Monitor that did the marvelous day's work in Hampton Roads would have been impossible.

But certainly a very strong presumption that Ericsson did see the model seems to be raised by the undisputed fact that the projectors of the Monitor were required to pay, and did pay, to Mr. Timby a substantial sum (my recollection is that it was $10,000) by way of royalty for the privilege of using his revolving gun turret in that vessel. For it hardly seems probable that such royalty would have been paid excepting after careful investigation by these projectors or their engineer, Mr. Ericsson, into the merits of the Timby invention and the scope and validity of his letters-patent, and such an investigation, as a matter of course, implies an examination of the model.

WALTER R. BEACH.

New York, Nov. 12, 1909.

A "Tip" to Christian Scientists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be well for the warring factions in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, to call a truce and endeavor to realize that they are undermining the foundation on which their system rests? They are certainly imperiling the revenues of an exceedingly prosperous publication society and injuring the sale of a certain high-priced little "teaching" convenient on a witness stand. Might it not be better for them to have a sort of "hands all around" and cry whoa! Then the gallant Captain who has ably conducted this campaign might be—even more daring.

P. B. P.

New York, Nov. 11, 1909.

Dr. Cook's Errors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That's right. Keep it up. After Admiral Chester, THE TIMES, Prof. Stockwell, and others have pointed out the errors of Dr. Cook in his first narrative, how easy it will be for him to fix his records so that they will pass muster. To get at the truth of his claims, his opponents should not have pointed out his discrepancies. As of old, Dr. Cook may cry: "Would that mine enemy would make a statement." After all the help Dr. Cook has received from his enemies I do not see how he can go wrong. Let them publish a few more charts a la Chester [illegible] help him.

W. E. H.

New York, Nov. [illegible], 1909.

GIRLS IN BUSINESS.

They Are Properly There Until Marriage, Which Creates a Vacancy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondence concerning the mercenary side of marriage to which "Hopelessly Homeless" refers in your issue of the 9th has not been followed by me, but his letter prompts me to reply.

The conditions described are certainly deplorable for the male sex, but after all, we women are a part of humanity and deserve to choose the most pleasant way of making a livelihood, whether marriage is our ultimate destiny or not. Decades ago women were restricted to more or less domestic vocations and were dependent upon their relatives for support, with the result that when a girl reached the age of 29 or thereabout, without the prospect of being able to marry shortly, those nearest to her would visibly grieve because of the likelihood of her remaining single—that is, unprotected and unprovided for—after their death. These facts so engraved themselves upon the mind of the girl that she would gladly sell herself in marriage to the first man who crossed her path and possibly ruin her future happiness, rather than become a burden to those dearest to her.

The modern girl, having entered the business world, is able to support herself comfortably and therefore need not contemplate the future with despair, as regards the material side. On the other hand, a man who wants to marry, by marrying a working girl, creates a vacancy in the business world and thus increases his own chances of bettering his position.

Apart from the above, the lot of a man unable to marry is not half as hard to bear as that of a woman. The most insignificant among them, simply because of his sex, is granted admission to almost any circle; his actions—whether good or questionable—are never censured, and in every way he has occasion to see only the pleasant side of life. The girl—if she is of the new, "bachelor" type—may, it is true, enjoy those outward luxuries which money affords, and, by utterly ignoring conventions, for a time live almost as freely as man, by going and coming when and whither she please, attending public functions at any time of the day or night—unescorted by the stronger sex, if she does not happen to number men among her friends, or, if she does, not having the right to request their company, which in the reverse case is man's privilege.

Does the love for this questionable freedom, which must surely wane at the age of 30 or 35, when every girl begins to miss a home of her own and the opportunity for that devotion to others which is innate in her character—does this love for freedom, I say, compensate her for her single blessedness? By no means; but some girls were left unprovided for, in the way of marriage, ages ago, and many will remain unprovided for, in that sense, in the future; therefore, in my opinion, it is more desirable that such girls should be able to support themselves comfortably, than it is deplorable that men have to postpone the time of their marriage, because those who desire to marry will find a way to do so eventually, but the girl without means of self-support is a pitiable object indeed.

AN OFFICE GIRL.

New York, Nov. 12, 1909.

WOMEN'S COMPETITION.

Says Employer Exploits Their Labor, and He Is to Blame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Hopelessly Homeless" bewails the shameful fact of women crowding men out of their legitimate (?) employment. The deluded writer assumes to place the responsibility for this fact upon their own volition and determination, which shows him to be hopelessly ignorant of the most elementary truths of economics and understanding of the present social conditions.

Primarily, profit is the incentive of the modern system of production and distribution, and as profits are essentially derived through the exploitation of human labor, (manual and mental,) our own dear capitalists will employ our women and children in factories and workshops where they can be used to the employer's own sweet advantage—lower wages plus higher profits. Any personal investigation of the comparative wages of both sexes doing practically the same work will prove this beyond doubt. The exceptions occur only in mental ability or skill; here the capitalist does not discriminate between the sexes; he wants and gets the goods and pays for them.

AUGUST CLAESSENS.

New York, Nov. 11, 1909.

"Everything They Have."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to a letter signed by "Also One of Them," my observations lead me to think that the men may be desirous of "giving everything they have" to the girl—after all their own wants have been fully satisfied. But they must have first attention. My observations also lead me to believe that this is directly opposite to the position the girl takes, her own wants being the last consideration. I have seen so much of the utter selfishness of men that I speak advisedly.

NOT ONE OF THEM.

New York, Nov. 10, 1909.

Mr. Foote Did Not Turn State's Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in the issue of your paper to-day an article of which I inclose you a clipping.

This article is incorrect and is an injustice to Mr. Randall H. Foote, whom I represent, and I am confident that you will hasten to correct the mistake as soon as you are made aware of it.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Foote did not turn State's evidence in the State Bank fraud case. He has consistently and continuously asserted his innocence. He demanded to be heard in his own behalf before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, in response to his demand, heard him. He reasserted his innocence before it, and the Grand Jury found him to be innocent and dismissed the bill against him.

FLANNAGAN & ERSKINE.

New York, Nov. 13, 1909.

Public Criticism of The New Theatre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest a column of criticism from THE TIMES readers to appear in the Sunday edition and concern itself with The New Theatre. Criticism should be limited to a certain number of words. I respectfully submit the following for consideration:

1. Actors should wear old shoes.
2. When a large stage group is to be broken into several smaller groups, the group to form first should always be the one containing the next speaker, and members of the other groups should direct attention toward this speaker before falling into pantomimic conversation in their respective groups. Otherwise, the audience cannot always tell who is speaking, nor even from which group the sound is coming until their attention has wandered about over the entire stage. It is rather disconcerting to be trying to fit one man's speech to another man's gestures.
3. A vote of thanks is due the promoters of The New Theatre. Five years will see some big things on this stage. We've got a place now where we can applaud what's good and hoot what's rotten without being clubbed out.

TOP GALLERY.

The Poisoning of Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your article relative to the poisoning of horses on the east side. This condition has continued for some time.

The poisoning of horses is regarded simply as a misdemeanor, thus making the penalty a small one. With the end in view of checking the poisoning of dumb animals, and in particular of horses, during the last session of the Legislature I introduced a bill making the offense a felony, which, if passed, I believe, would bring a quick stop to the blackmailing schemes now under way. A copy of which bill I herewith inclose. Having been re-elected for the fourth time, it is my intention to reintroduce the bill at the beginning of the legislative session of 1910, amending Section 190 of Chapter 88 of the Laws of 1909. I feel that if one or two convictions would be had under the law as amended blackmailers would soon be awakened to the seriousness of the offense.

MARK GOLDBERG.

Albany, Nov. 6, 1909.

HIS VOTE AS A SACRIFICE.

Would Lead a Movement to Surrender Votes to Women Who Want Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Pankhurst is now at large in this country to convey the impression orbi et undi that in England we are at the threshold of "Votes for Woman," that John Bull has been terrorized, and that to abate a National scandal he yields.

I believe that any such reading of history in the making is wholly mischievous and misleading. The writer was himself one of what seemed likely to become a majority of Englishmen who had imbibed Mill's view in the schools, and who had lent a willing ear to the admirably balanced appeals of such women as Mrs. Fawcett and Lady Frances Balfour. Then came the day of the "hysterics," and now I shudder at the abyss that for thirty years I had been nearing with eyes blinded. That is the view, depend upon it, which daily gains ground in England, as far as we are concerned the game is up.

The difficulties which I now see Lady Frances Balfour most skillfully screened—these are to-day most powerfully in evidence. J. S. Mill's great formative influence on my generation I gladly admit. But Mill wrote of conditions which have long since passed away. Many liberating measures such as the Married Woman's Property act have altered the entire status of woman, and the evidence we derive from disgraceful militant suffragism is that there is indeed a law for the man and another law for the woman; that women who claw and bite policemen doing their duty are not jailed but discharged on their own recognizances; only if they refuse to secure us with such "oral collateral" are they shut up.

The entire problem of the suffrage is not, I admit, simple; but the modern view is that the possession of a vote involves a great responsibility; that already a mass of electors quite in the dark as to politics, economics, ethics, constitute a danger to the modern State, and that to double this vote by a stroke of the pen would be unpardonable. To this it is replied "Yes, but if you give women the vote you must then, as Lord Sherbrooke said of the workingman's franchise, 'educate your masters.'" But the vast majority of our women in England do not propose to be educated as that incomparable suffragette in jail was nourished, with a stomach pump. The average working class woman believes that maternity is a tremendous strain upon her health and her time; as it is she is far too little in the open air; it is impossible that she can accept a further huge responsibility unless the State will take her children off her hands and rear them, or unless she is to abandon the maternal function altogether. Then there is the difficulty which I cannot discuss here of our pre-natal period. It is enough to say that in your emotional community numbers of children born immediately after the inauguration of a United States President would carry through life the scars of that campaign.

We in Great Britain have been as you express it, "up against it," but probably the worst is now over. Here if your body politic becomes inoculated with the virus Mrs. Pankhurst brings in vast jars you, too, will share our recent trouble. In New Zealand woman's suffrage was adopted because women immigrants were needed there to redress the balance of sex; it was thought that a vote would attract the fair sex and that the Pankhursts would throng there. Probably, I do not know, this was the argument which appealed to Wyoming. The men wanted wives at the time. I admit that it is difficult in the face of the solicitation to which we are exposed to be abstract and philosophical and virtuous, but the doubling of the ignorant, salable vote, the permission to Michael and to Biddy to both vote the family stock at the meetings of the company is not to be thought of.

Are we, then, to remain mere passive resisters? Are we to see our jails filled, our educational opportunity of public meeting ended, our ballot boxes stuffed with corrosive sublimate—are such conditions as these to ring down the curtain on representative Government? Some remedy must be devised for a disease so desperate. I suggest a compromise which may possibly prove adequate, which is at least not objectionable, if not heroic. Mrs. Pankhurst wants a vote. If Parliament will permit she can have the writer's. I will gladly go disfranchised the rest of my days if to do so will abate a dreadful nuisance. There are probably not more than 50,000 women who want votes, here or in England. If these women would register their names and pass the very simplest educational test I feel sure that we can meet the wishes of the ladies who would vote while protecting that great majority of our women who protest against any added burden of responsibility.

I do not venture to sign this letter. The writer is so far a public servant that he is required from time to time to address public audiences. It is, indeed, a melancholy reflection that to avoid violence and disorder I dare only sign myself

BRITON.

New York, Nov. 10, 1909.

Judge Coxe's Qualifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States may naturally be expected to be filled by promoting some one of the twenty-nine judges of the next lower Federal Courts, which are the nine Circuit Courts of Appeals, which sit in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, respectively. Many of those Judges are much too old to undertake the great labor of the Supreme Court, and many others of them are too little used to carry great intellectual responsibilities. But there are a few among them who are in the prime of life, and also have had very extensive experience in judicial work on the Federal benches which they have long occupied, and who also have very great judicial ability. Among these few, Judge Coxe of this State unites the points of long experience, absence of old age, and presence of judicial ability in an unequaled combination. Only three of the other twenty-eight have had so long a judicial experience, and those three average about seventy-one years old. Many of the twenty-nine, who have far less experience than Judge Coxe, are much older than he, and much older than any man was when he was appointed to the Supreme Court. And none of the twenty-nine has ever shown in his published opinions and decisions a greater judicial ability than Judge Coxe. For these reasons, and also because the vacancy to be filled was made by the death of the Justice who represented this judicial circuit on the Supreme Bench, the friends of Judge Coxe are hoping for his appointment to fill that vacancy.

ALBERT H. WALKER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1909.

OFFICER BUILDS AIRSHIP.

Lieut. Rhodes Said to Have Included New Features in It.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 14.—Lieut. L. N. Rhodes, Quartermaster at Fort Barrancas, is constructing an aeroplane there, and within six weeks he will make the first test of it. The craft is somewhat on the order of the Wright machine, but has several distinctive features. It will be 26 feet from tip to tip, with 250 feet of supporting surface, and will weigh about 250 pounds.

Major Gossman, who is associated with Lieut. Rhodes in building the aeroplane, has gone to Washington to have some of the ideas patented, and also to interest the War Department in the device.

WORK STOPS ON THE DAVENPORT THEATRE

Nobody to be Found Who Can Tell What Has Happened to the Plan.

BUILDING TO SECOND STORY

Now Boarded Up and Deserted—Mr. Davenport Out of His Real Estate Firm.

Silence surrounds the unfinished little Butler Davenport Theatre, in West Sixty-third Street, which was to have opened this Winter as a home for untried dramas and a stock company headed by Mary Shaw. Heavy boards close the incomplete doorways and windows and hide the debris-filled interior. The watchman's shanty in the alleyway—so close to the New Theatre as to seem almost an adjunct to that house—is deserted, its single door barred and padlocked. The place seems like the ruin of an idea.

For several weeks people along the Rialto have been asking about Mr. Davenport's theatre. Definite announcement as to the date of its opening was to have been made early in November, when Mr. Davenport promised to tell the names of his plays and who the members of his company would be. Mary Shaw had already been announced as leading woman, and the engagement of Walter Buckland as stage director had been made public.

Since then the little theatre's walls have grown to the second story and the steelwork of the balcony and the stage have been put in place. Then some one noticed that work had stopped, and later that the entrances had been closed. No one seemed to know why. Mr. Davenport could not be found yesterday to answer the question.

The first announcement of Mr. Davenport's scheme to establish a high-class stock company for the production of unusual plays, and to build a theatre to house the company, was made last Spring. Mr. Davenport was then a real estate agent at 66 West Thirty-eighth Street, and, it was said, had written a number of plays which had not been produced. He made public no details of his plan. Later in the Summer Miss Shaw's name was given out as leading woman of the company, and a month or so ago Mr. Buckland's engagement was announced. Only last month Mr. Davenport promised to have a detailed announcement ready early in November.

Now Mr. Davenport no longer has a real estate office at 66 West Thirty-eighth Street. The sign over the door at this number has been abbreviated from "Davenport & Laighton" to simply "Laighton." Inside the office the clerks say that Mr. Davenport is not now connected with the firm, and tell that his home is in Stamford, Conn. Neither Miss Shaw nor Mr. Buckland have anything to say on the subject.

Dr. Davenport was understood to be wealthy when he first announced his plan for a theatre. Whether he has met with reverses, or lost his health, or come to a realization of the futility of art no one seemed to know.

There has been a report that the Shuberts would add the Davenport Theatre to their local houses. J. W. Jacobs, Secretary of the Shubert company, said last night that there was absolutely nothing in this report, and that no proposal for acquiring the house had been made. He added that he did not know anything about Mr. Davenport's affairs.

Attempts to reach Mr. Davenport by telephone at his home in Stamford were unsuccessful.

MUSIC IN THE NEW THEATRE.

The Second of the New York Symphony's Sunday Concerts Given There.

The New Theatre opened its doors to the sister art of music for the first time yesterday afternoon, when the New York Symphony Orchestra gave the second of its Sunday concerts—a series that will be continued there through the Winter. The programme had evidently been devised by Mr. Damrosch in some manner as a fitting dedication of the beautiful new building to the musical uses that are to play an important part in its future history. It consisted entirely of the music of Beethoven—the second "Leonora" overture, the violin concerto, played by Mr. Kreisler, and the fifth symphony. All this was fitting, and it was so found by a large audience that filled all the parts of the theatre, that was generous in its applause and very lavish of it to Mr. Kreisler, whose playing of the Beethoven concerto marked the very summit of his achievements as an artist, so far as they have been made known in New York. It was a performance in the noblest style, eloquent, uplifted, full of poetic feeling, and an embodiment of the beauty of the work in the beauty of its tonal investiture, the phrasing that disclosed the noble proportions and symmetry of the music, the poise and repose that governed it all. It was violin playing of the highest rank. Mr. Kreisler played cadenzas of his own in the first and last movements that were fittingly incorporated into the work and that showed reverence for the master and a true appreciation of his style.

This concert was the first test in public of the acoustical qualities of the New Theatre as they are related to music. So far as was disclosed by the performance of the orchestra and the playing of Mr. Kreisler, they seemed to be favorably adapted for this use. The playing of an orchestra and a solo artist upon the stage is, of course, a different matter from the giving of an opera, with singing actors on the stage and an orchestra in the orchestra pit in front. For that another test will be provided on Tuesday. The volume of sound from the orchestra seemed ample yesterday; it was larger as heard in the upper parts of the house than on the floor. There was sufficient richness, but little brilliancy or resonance. No one instrument or choir of instruments seemed to emerge unduly from the general body of the tone, and there seemed to be homogeneity in the effect. The impression was made that the sound of the orchestra was good, but that it might have been better. So far as Mr. Kreisler was concerned, there was little to complain of in the way his tone carried, and its value and quality were made to count.

But there is by no means a final word to be said about the musical acoustics of the New Theatre yet. Many modifications are possible, both in the arrangement of the players and in the way the conductor can make them play, in the balance and power he can obtain, to fit the conditions of the house. As Mr. Damrosch had his men arranged yesterday, the nearer rows of violins, first and second players, were seated on a wooden flooring that covered the orchestra pit to the level of the stage. There was, of course, a scenic setting upon the stage, consisting of a back drop and a series of columns on each side. There is ample opportunity here for experiment and change to obtain the best results. But nobody need to fear that the New Theatre will not be an appropriate place for orchestral concerts.

CHAMBER MUSIC AGAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Mannes Give a Recital at the Stuyvesant Theatre.

The opportunities to hear chamber music under satisfying conditions—or at all—in New York are not frequent and therefore it is a pleasure to record that Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes gave their first violin and piano sonata recital in their annual series last evening at the Stuyvesant Theatre. This is a particularly successful auditorium for chamber music. The feeling is the same as if one were in a drawing room. Last night the additional fact that many of the audience present were not only friends to each other but of the musicians on the stage gave the occasion still more of an air of intimacy.

The programme included Brahms's sonata in A major, Beethoven's sonata in C minor, and the delightful sonata in D by Gabriel Pierne. This last composition, thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the modern French school, was better played by Mr. and Mrs. Mannes than the two classical numbers.

JAMES O'NEILL IS SIXTY

And After 45 Years on the Stage He Is Escaping Hero Parts.

James O'Neill, the "Monte Cristo" of two generations, to-day is celebrating his sixtieth birthday in Boston with Viola Allen's company. And for the first time in twenty years he is celebrating it without having to perform the hero role in the Dumas story.

Mr. O'Neill has at last been able to abandon romantic parts for the character role of Saracinesca in F. Marion Crawford's play, "The White Sister." He has made many attempts before to get away from "Monte Cristo." He has tried D'Artagnan in "The Three Musketeers," and Vladimir in "The Daniscleffs," and most recently Virginius in the play of that name. Each time he has been called back to Dumas heroics.

Mr. O'Neill has been on the stage ever since his fifteenth year. He began his career as a member of John Ellsler's Cleveland stock company in 1865. Subsequently he played long engagements with Edwin Forrest, Adelaide Neilson, and Edwin Booth, then starred jointly with William H. Crane and later by himself. He has played the role of Monte Cristo more than six thousand times.

Now in his sixtieth year, he has permanently given up romantic roles for so-called character parts.

CAMPANINI FOR CHICAGO.

He Will Be Director of Dippel's Twenty Weeks of Opera There.

When Mr. Dippel and John Shaeffer secured the lease of the Chicago Auditorium and announced twenty weeks of opera there it was said that an effort would be made to secure Cleofonte Campanini as musical director. Such an attempt was made, and yesterday it was announced by Mr. Dippel that it had been successful.

Mr. Campanini cabled from Milan yesterday to Mr. Dippel accepting the position. The Chicago Opera Company will be entirely separate from the Metropolitan Opera Company, but it will act in harmony with it. Mr. Campanini, as musical director of the company, will be practically in charge of the institution.

Mr. Campanini first came to this country as a young man in the eighties, and conducted several performances of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House during the first season of that institution, of which his brother, Italo Campanini, was a member. Mr. Hammerstein brought him over as the musical director of the Manhattan Opera House when that house opened its doors. Mr. Campanini remained at the Manhattan for three years. Last Spring he and Mr. Hammerstein parted company, and this year he is to be in charge of the orchestra at the San Carlo in Naples.

"AVE MARIA" AT MANHATTAN.

Large Audience Attends the Opening of Regular Concert Season.

A very large audience attended the opening Sunday concert of the regular season of the Manhattan Opera House last night. The feature of the programme was the singing of the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria" by Mmes. Baron, d'Alvarez, Duchene, Gerville-Reache, Grippon, Mazarin, Miranda, Soyer, Sylva, Taty-Lango, Trentini, Vicarino, Walter-Villa, and the members of the women's chorus.

Others who appeard on the bill were William Beck, Armand Crabbe and Jean Duffault. Mr. Zerola, who was announced, had a cold and did not appear. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. de la Fuente played the overture to "La Forza del Destino," Tschaikowski's "1812 Overture," the Overture to "Mignon" and Liszt's "Polonaise" in E major.

TO BE EASY TO GET USHERS.

Press a Button in the New Cohan Theatre and One Will Come.

Plans for the new George M. Cohan theatre, to be erected in Times Square, at Broadway and Forty-third Street, include many innovations for the comfort of theatregoers. One device, designed by Sam H. Harris, will be an usher call connected with every seat, so that a patron may call an usher by pressing a button. An annunciator in the lobby will indicate the section of the theatre from which the call comes.

People frequently wish to send messages to friends in other parts of the theatre, or to ask for a programme or a glass of water, and the only way they have of doing these things at present is to wait until an usher happens to come down the aisle, or to go to the lobby in person and find a messenger.

Andreyev's Play for the Bowery.

M. Mintz, manager of the Lipzin Theatre on the Bowery, has obtained the Yiddish rights to Leonid Andreyev's Russian drama, "Anathema." The play has just been produced in Moscow at the Artistic Theatre, and is said to have made a success. The Yiddish version is being prepared by M. Katz for production next month. The leading role will be played by Mr. Moshkovich of the Lipzin company, and the part of David Leizer by E. Rothstein.

Theatrical Invitation to Paladino.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that they were trying to get Eusapia Paladino, the medium, to assist in the production of Cora Maynard's new drama, "The Watcher," temporarily discontinued to allow John Emerson, the stage director, to devote his attention to the staging of Clyde Fitch's play, "The City." They want Mme. Paladino to create before the eyes of the audience the face of a woman no longer living, who is supposed at a critical moment to appear to the hero and prevent him from doing violence. Mme. Paladino has not so far received the suggestion with enthusiasm.

Stage Celebrities at the Fair.

Charles Burnham as manager of the forthcoming Actors' Fund Fair, has sent a letter to twenty-five prominent stage women, asking them to contribuate toward the erection of booths at the fair. Each booth will be named for one of the actresses. The cost of erecting them will be $300 each. The fair will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory next May.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam H. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Livingstone left yesterday for a two weeks' stay at French Lick Springs, Ind.

Henry B. Harris announces that he has engaged Ornie Caldara as leading man for Grace Elliston in "Jacquelin."

Marie Tempest's engagement in "Penelope," at the Lyceum Theatre, will begin on Monday, Dec. 13. The entire Comedy Theatre company from London will be brought to America for the engagement.

Otis Skinner in "Your Humble Servant," and Francis Wilson in "The Bachelor's Baby," will both begin their New York engagements in New Year's week.

Hetty King, an English male impersonator, will arrive here on Dec. 2 to begin a vaudeville tour of the Percy Williams houses. She will open at the Colonial Theatre on Dec. 13.

Flora Parker, who is playing Felicitas with Sam Bernard in "The Girl and the Wizard," celebrated her birthday yesterday by taking the children in the company to Bronx Park for a picnic.

The first regular production of Clyde Fitch's last serious play, "The City," will take place at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, to-night.

The Gaelic Society will present next Thursday night at Carnegie Lyceum two Irish plays, "Cathleen ni Houlihan," by William Butler Yeats, and "Spreading the News," by Lady Gregory.

ICE TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Trial of American Ice Co. for Alleged Violation of Anti-Monopoly Laws.

The trial of the American Ice Company for alleged violations of the New York State anti-monopoly act has been proceeding during the past weeks in the Supreme Court in New York. Testimony to show that the "Ice Trust" controls the business in New York City, accounts of its methods in driving competitors out of business, putting up bogus "independent" dealers, and the like has been followed during the past week by accounts of the company's ruining of the ice harvesting in Maine, where, it was testified, ice properties were allowed to go to destruction, the company preferring to depend on Hudson River ice, the Maine crop being wasted so as to keep the supply small at New York.

FATHER O'DWYER DIES; MOTHER ILL

Kingsbridge Priest Stricken Three Days After the Death of His Father.

THE BODY LIES IN STATE

Escorted to the Church by Vicar General and 1,500 Members of Catholic Societies.

The Rev. Father Daniel H. O'Dwyer, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, at Kingsbridge Road and 232d Street, a brother of Chief Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court and of Prof. Gregory O'Dwyer, died of apoplexy at the home of his parents, 122 West Farms Road yesterday morning in a room in which his father, John O'Dwyer, at the age of 81 years, died on Thursday night.

The death of Father O'Dwyer came at 2:30 yesterday morning, almost a week since, on last Sunday morning, at high mass in his church, he warned his parishioners that death often comes in the small hours of the morning, when it is hard to get a lawyer for the making of a will, and sometimes hard to get a priest, and advised his hearers to always be ready for death.

In a room next to the one in which the priest died lies his mother dangerously ill, from whom the news of her son's death will be kept until she recovers.

At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the nurse attending Mrs. O'Dwyer heard moans coming from the room in which Father O'Dwyer was, and on investigation, found the priest almost unconscious and exhibiting symptoms of apoplexy.

The nurse ran to the priory of the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, at Aqueduct and Andrews Avenues, and called the Rev. Father Dohan, who hastened to Father O'Dwyer's bedside to administer the last rites of the Church. Father O'Dwyer died a few minutes after Father Dohan arrived.

Vicar General Mooney was notified of Father O'Dwyer's death later in the day. He reached the house at about 1:30 yesterday afternoon, and at 2 o'clock, with 1,500 men, members of the Holy Name Society, Society of St. Vincent DePaul, Knights of Columbus, and the St. John's Club, escorted the body of the priest to his church. He will lie in state until Wednesday morning, when a solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated by Vicar General Mooney and Deacons.

Father O'Dwyer was 47 years of age. He was born in Chelsea Village and was educated at Fordham College. He was ordained twenty-two years ago at St. Joseph Seminary in Troy. Six years ago he became pastor of St. John's, which had but 500 members, who met in a small wooden building. Through Father O'Dwyer's effort the mortgage on the church was paid off and a new church, valued at $250,000, erected recently.

EX-CAPT. DOHERTY DEAD.

Retired from the Police Force 15 Years Ago to Engage in Business.

Michael Doherty, 61 years old, who retired from the Police Department as Captain in 1894, after twenty-five years of service, died on Saturday at his home, 810 Lexington Avenue, after an illness of seven months. Capt. Doherty was born at Carndonagh, County Donegal, Ireland, and joined the Queen's First Life Guards when he was a young man. All the men of this regiment had to be at least 6 feet in height. Young Doherty had three inches to spare.

Capt. Doherty came to New York in 1865, worked in a dry goods store, as a conductor on the Coney Island steam railroad, and then joined the police Department. His advance was rapid until he reached the Captaincy. He retired from the department in 1894 to go into the cider business, opening two Brooklyn stores for the sale of medicinal cider. "Doherty's cider" gained a good name for itself. He leaves a widow, four sons, and four daughters.

PENSION CLERK FOUND DEAD.

Squires Had Been Shot Through Breast, Probably by Hunters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Joseph C. Squires, 67 years old, for many years a clerk in the Pension Bureau in this city, was found dead near his home here today. He had been shot through the breast. It is believed that hunters are responsible for Squires's death.

No clue has yet been found except that given in a statement to the police by a boy that he saw two men running away from the spot where he found the body, but he was not able to identify either of them.

Norman M. Allen Dead.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Norman M. Allen, who represented the Cattaraugus-Chautauqua district three terms in the State Senate, and in 1868 declined a unanimous Republican nomination for Congress, died at 12:10 o'clock this morning at his home in Dayton, aged 81. He was for thirty-six years Supervisor of Dayton, and twenty-nine years Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County.

Owen S. M. Cone.

Owen S. M. Cone died Saturday night in the Williamsburg Hospital, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1842. When the war began he enlisted in the Third New York Volunteer Cavalry, and was wounded at the battle of Balls Bluff. After his recovery he was discharged from the service. Later he enlisted in the navy, and was promoted to the grade of Ensign. He resigned in 1867, and became a signal officer in the Weather Bureau. He leaves a widow in Toledo, Ohio, and two sons.

Mrs. Katherine Niven Motley.

Mrs. Katherine Niven Motley, widow of James M. Motley and daughter of Thornton M. Niven, died yesterday at her home in the Oxford, corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Mrs. Motley's father was born in this city at what is now 17 Battery Place. Her father and grandfather were among the oldest Scotch residents of the city. She leaves three sons, Thornton Niven Motley, James M. Motley, and William M. Motley. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Henry V. Donnelly Still Very Ill.

Henry V. Donnelly, the comedian, who is ill with Bright's disease at his home, in the Keystone, West 145th Street, was said to be much better last night. He is still critically ill, however, and his physicians do not consider him out of danger. His last appearance in New York was in "A Waltz Dream" at the Broadway Theatre, and last season he played in Henry Miller's production of "The Family" in Chicago. For several seasons he managed a stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre, playing the comedy parts himself.

John G. Carlisle a Little Better.

There was some slight improvement yesterday in the condition of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, and he was reported to be resting easily. During the day and evening many telephone calls were received at St. Vincent's Hospital from persons who made inquiries. A number also visited the hospital and made their inquiries in person.

Exhibition of Black Opals

If one has not seen a Black Opal it is difficult to imagine the beauty of this gem from New South Wales. The dark body of the stone throws back the light in prismatic colors much more vividly than the translucent white opal. Messrs. Marcus & Co. have now on view their collection of Black Opals, set with enamels, with diamonds and with interesting gold mountings. No lover of gems could fail to be pleased by the gift of one of these gems. Specimen stones for men's scarfpins cost about $300, while less pretentious stones cost $25, and even less. Mounted in pendants, brooches and necklaces for ladies' wear the prices vary greatly. A handsome specimen in enamels would cost about $500, while diamond settings would be more costly.

Marcus & Co.

Jewelers and Goldsmiths

5th Avenue and 45th Street, New York

NO LIVES LOST IN JAMAICA.

Weather Conditions Normal—Steamers Encounter Storm on Way Here.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 14.—Normal weather conditions now prevail, but it is difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage done by the recent storm, as practically all the telegraph lines are down and the railroads have been badly crippled. No earth shock occurred, and so far as can be learned, no lives were lost.

Kingston did not suffer to any great extent from the hurricane, which developed 100 miles to the westward and had lost much of its fury by the time it reached here.

CAPE HAITIEN, Nov. 14.—It is definitely learned that no seismic disturbances have occurred in Haiti in connection with the storm. The number of casualties due to the storm is not large, only a few persons being drowned by the overflowing of the rivers.

Steamships arriving yesterday brought in more tales of encountering hurricanes and high seas south of Hatteras. The Dutch steamship Prins Willem II. left Gonaives on Nov. 8, and had not gone many knots before the force of the West Indian hurricane was upon her. For two days the steamship was buffeted by wind and waves, and she had to slow down on account of them.

The Allianca of the Panama Line encountered the edge of the West Indian storm on Thursday. The wind increased to hurricane force, and a head sea arose that time and again broke over the vessel's bow.

Four days of storm was the portion of the steamship Dacre Castle, in yesterday from South America ports. The logs of the arriving steamships Cycle, Afghan Prince, London Bridge, and Santiago tell the same story of gales and high head seas, which delayed their arrival here.

MET SNOWSTORM AT SEA.

The St. Louis Ran Into It Off the Banks—Deported Negro Detained.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, arriving yesterday from Southampton, and the White Star liner Celtic, from Liverpool, encountered rough weather during the latter part of their voyages.

The St. Louis is the first vessel of this season to report a snowstorm. When the vessel was off the Banks she ran into a snowstorm. It continued for some hours, and enough fell to cover the decks. It soon melted.

Among the steerage passengers on the St. Louis was William Harris, a negro, who was deported from South Africa on the ground that he had a bad record. There is nothing to mark Harris as an American negro. The man says that he was born in Charleston, Mass., and had been out of the country since he was 10 years old. The police met the negro, and, after a conference with the immigration officials, Harris was sent to Ellis Island, where an inquiry will be held.

SHOTS BREAK WATERSPOUTS.

Captain of Coasting Vessel Uses Gun on Six Successfully.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A shotgun in the hands of Capt. Cooper of the steamer Hannah H. Bell, which arrived to-day from Progreso, Mexico, proved successful in breaking half a dozen waterspouts which threatened his vessel.

When fifty miles off Capt Hatteras, last Wednesday, the steamer encountered the recent westerly hurricane in a mild form. Six great waterspouts reared themselves out of the sea dangerously near the steamer, but were disintegrated by the Captain's well-aimed shots.

Jeffries in a Speeding Auto.

Charged with exceeding the speed limit on Broadway in a taxicab with James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, and a friend as passengers, yesterday afternoon, between Sixty-fifth and Seventieth Streets, Alexander Clydeker of 145 East Forty-ninth Street was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station by Bicycle Policeman Hoffman. Jeffries and his companion got out of the cab, and walked east in Seventieth Street.

BABIES HUNGRY, SHOT SELF.

No Money and No Food in the House, Gubbelmen Became Desperate.

There was nothing to eat in the little home of Charles Gubbelman at 219 East Eighty-second Street yesterday and there was no money to buy food, so Gubbelman shot himself under the heart last night and fell to the floor at the feet of his young wife and their two little children. He is not dead, but he is likely to die, and while they were taking him off to a hospital he kept murmuring: "I could not stand it; I could not see them hungry."

Gubbelmar is 26 years old, and his wife is several years younger. The older of their children is less than two years. Gubbelman worked sometimes as a teamster, but it was not a steady job. They got behind in the rent. Lately he had made little money. Mrs. Gubbelman tried to get work but failed. Besides, there were the children to care for.

On Saturday night Gubbelman went away and did not return home. Last night his wife found him at the home of his sister at 433 East Seventy-fifth Street and begged him to return home. Soon after they reached home, Gubbelman went into his bedroom and got a revolver. Before his wife could reach him he had fired a bullet into his side. The neighbors say that Gubbelman was sober and industrious. They do not know what is to become of Mrs. Gubbelman and the children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN G. HARRISON, for fifty years a resident of Bayonne, N. J., and a son of the late Col. James Harrison, died on Saturday at his home, 25 East Forty-fifth Street, that city, at the age of 70 years. He leaves two daughters and one son.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES D. SHAW, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Paterson, N. J., and one of the oldest and best-known clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in New Jersey, died on Friday night at his home there. Dr. Shaw was born in Philadelphia in 1834. He was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in New York in 1862. He had pulpits in Wilmington, Del., and Springfield, Ill., in addition to his Paterson pastorate. He is survived by a widow, one daughter, and a son, Ralph Shaw, who is Assistant Prosecutor of Passaic County, N. J.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Travelers Arriving from Abroad on Two Ocean Liners.

The transatlantic steamships arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CELTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison H. Drew Anderson, M. L. Braithwaite, Miss L. H. Durham, Mrs. George Eysell, Andrew H. Green, Jr., Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Pinlayson, Mrs. Henry Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Milmo, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Munson, Mrs. B. B. Osler, Col. Frank Richardson, Bryan Rotheram, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Sullivan, and Mrs. Victor Williams.

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—Gen. McCoskry Butt, Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Clark, Mrs. C. E. Coddington, Capt and Mrs. F. M. Dunwoody, Miss Charlotte H. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Hastings, the Princess Lilian de La Pointe, John Monks, Jr., George Barclay Rives, First Secretary American Embassy, Vienna, and Col. W. W. Umbenbauer.

SOCIETY AT NEW HAVEN.

Receptions, Luncheons, Dinners, Cotillions Follow Princeton-Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Society, which was extremely well represented at the Yale-Princeton football game yesterday, was entertained at a series of informal receptions and teas today. A number of luncheons and dinners, too, were given at private residences and at Yale society houses, and there were two or three cotillions last night.

Guests of President and Mrs. Hadley for the game and week-end were Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower of Washington and Mrs. Hadley's sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, and Miss Edith Morgan of New York were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Farnam, Miss Taft coming from Bryn Mawr for the event. As Mr. and Mrs. Farnam are in mourning, there was no formal entertainments for Miss Taft and Miss Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ensign, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Darling of Simsbury, and James Harvey Williams of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes of Trowbridge.

Guests of Prof. and Mrs. William Lyon Phelps include former Gov. and Mrs. George P. McLean of Connecticut and Dr. Antonio Waring of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Stuart Hotchkiss of Hill House Avenue entertained Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Lagden of Chester, Penn.; Miss Grace Jones, and Miss Rena Forbes of New York. The guests of Dr. and Mrs. Raynham Townsend included Mrs. George A. Adee and Dr. and Mrs. Brower of New York.

Guests of Mrs. John W. Alling of Mansfield Street were Miss Jean Coutes of Brooklyn, Miss Natalie French of Orange, N. J., Miss Helen Baldwin of Derby, Conn., and John Tarkington Jamison and Donald Jamison of Princeton.

SOCIETY AT HOT SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 14.—Col. and Mrs. William C. Denny entertained at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin this afternoon. Among the guests were Congressman and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Winsten Churchill, and Harry Haskell.

Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., gave a tea at the Casino late this afternoon for a company, which included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Col. and Mrs. William C. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Burnett, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Charles Mall, and Mrs. R. M. Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Wheeler, Jr., were in a luncheon party at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin. Others there were Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Thacher and Dr. and Mrs. Hugo A. Freund, who entertained in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tustin.

At Fassifern Farm a number of old-fashioned Virginia luncheons were given. Mr. and Mrs. Francis N. Iglehart's party included Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright Brown and the Misses Frances Cook and Dorothy Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Boggs entertained a motor party, including Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Jonah and the Misses Georgia and Julia Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Donahue and Miss Donahue and Charles G. Nichols, Jr., and Bert V. Smith, who walked to the Farm and back, taking the Indian trail through the mountains, were others in the luncheon throng at Fassifern.

Mrs. George Gunton entertained at a farewell luncheon at Gunton Lodge in compliment to Eugene Hart this afternoon.

Samuel Rotan, the District Attorney of Philadelphia, entertained at a stag dinner at the Homestead to-night.

Grosvenor Atterbury of New York joined friends at the Homestead this morning.

Other arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic G. Lee, P. R. Weller, Robert J. Reiley, and Miss Ethel Williams of New York; Amos J. Givens of Stamford, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Viles and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie of Chicago, Frederick W. Hannewinckel of Richmond, William M. Scott of Philadelphia, and A. D. McLean of Winnipeg, Canada.

MRS. HOOPER WEDS TO-DAY.

Will Be Married to R. H. McNall at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 14.—At noon to-morrow the marriage of Mrs. Edith May Hooper of New York to Robert Hutchins McNall will take place at Mrs. Hooper's Summer residence on Field Point Road. Only the relatives will be present. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. W. B. Waller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, assisted by the Rev. M. George Thompson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church. The bride will have neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids, but her little daughter, Grace H. Hooper, will be flower girl. The bride will be given away by her oldest son, Stanley Hooper. The best man will be Judge George G. McNall, brother of the bridegroom, and Walker Hooper, another son of the bride, and Robert A. Lee, a nephew of the bridegroom, will be ushers. After the ceremony the couple will leave for a six weeks' tour through the South, and returning to New York about Jan. 1 will start on a five months' tour through Southern Europe, Egypt, and the Orient. On their return they will live in New York.

Mrs. Hooper is a daughter of M. S. Walker, owner of the Hotel Beresford, in New York. Mr. McNall is manager of the African business of the Standard Oil Company, with offices in New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BARCINSKI.—Nov. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Barcinski, a daughter.

BISCHOFF.—Nov. 7, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Bischoff, a daughter.

FOSTER.—Nov. 12, Goshen, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. George Foster, a daughter.

GOLDBERGER.—Nov. 10, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldberger, a son.

GUDELIA.—Nov. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gudelia, a son.

LAZARUS.—Nov. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lazarus, a daughter.

STARK.—Nov. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Mack Stark, a daughter.

UTTAL.—Nov. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Uttal, a son.

VERTUN.—Nov. 8, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Vertun, a son.

WOLFF.—Nov. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolff, a daughter.

Married.

BAILEY—SCHOTTLER.—Nov. 12, Amy Schottler to Clarence D. Bailey.

BILYEA—HESS.—Nov. 13, Annie E. Hess to Carl T. Bilyea.

COHEN—LUBIN.—Nov. 7, Rose Lubin to Dr. J. Bernard Cohen.

DAVIS—COHEN.—Nov. 7, Harriet Cohen to Irving Davis.

JOHNSON—CASSIDY.—Nov. 10, Anna Cassidy to George F. Johnson.

McLOUGHLIN—BENNETT.—Nov. 8, Eleanor Bennett to Francis J. McLoughlin.

MANDELL—WEIL.—Nov. 11, Natalie Weil to S. Budd Mandell.

MARKS—FAILOWITZ.—Nov. 14, Esther Failowitz to Abraham L. Marks.

ROTHMILLER—MARKS.—Nov. 9, Mae Marks to Oscar Rothmiller.

STRAUSS — GOLDSMITH. — Nov. 7, Frances Goldsmith to Jesse Strauss.

STRUBBE—KUCKS.—Nov. 10, Lillie Kucks to Ernest J. Strubbe.

Connecticut.

BYRON—HOGAN.—Nov. 10, Mary Hogan to Joseph A. Byron.

New Jersey.

ADAMS—DWYER.—Nov. 12, Glen Ridge, Allene Dwyer to John H. Adams.

CADOT—LAIRD.—Nov. 11, Bloomfield, Anna Laird to Albert W. Cadot.

FORBES—ROBINSON.—Nov. 10, Paterson, Estella Robinson to Joseph Forbes.

MOTT—STURM.—Nov. 10, Paterson, Sarah Sturm to Samuel Mott.

STAATS — SHEPHERD. — Nov. 11, Bound Brook, Elizabeth Shepherd to Rynear Staats.

Died.

BACH.—On Nov. 13, 1909, in his 75th year, Siegmund J., beloved husband of Rosalie Bach. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Monday morning, Nov. 15, at half-past 9 o'clock.

BACH.—The Board of Trustees and members of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of the late Siegmund J Bach, Trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum since 1891, to be held at Temple Emanu-El on Monday, Nov. 15, 1909, at 9:30 A. M.

Nov. 14, 1909.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum the following resolutions were adopted:

The Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York have learned with deep regret of the sudden death of their esteemed friend and colleague,

SIEGMUND J. BACH.

For almost two decades the deceased gave of his time, his help, his advice, willingly and zealously, to the work of our institution, and we lose in him a co-worker whose counsel, always straight to the point, always moderate, always courteous, rarely failed to carry conviction. We lose in him, besides, a true and amiable friend, our wards a fatherly adviser of unusual practical wisdom, and the community a faithful member, full of warmest interest in the various problems confronting it.

Resolved that, as a token of our sincere sympathy, these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and an engrossed copy thereof be transmitted to the bereaved family.

LOUIS STERN, President.
THEO. OBERMEYER, Hon. Secretary

BAGG.—Robert Bagg, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, corner James St. and Demarest Av., Englewood, N. J., at 8 o'clock Monday evening, Nov. 15.

BURN.—Jane, aged 67 years, wife of John T., Burn, Nov. 12, 1909, at 259 Maple St., Brooklyn, after a long illness. Burial at 10 A. M. Monday, Nov. 15, at Evergreen Cemetery. Waterbury (Conn.) papers please copy.

BLACKWELL.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1909, Julia, daughter of the late Robert M. and Eliza W. Blackwell. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I., Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BURCHARD.—On Nov. 13, Lunette Ross, beloved wife of Boardman Burchard. Funeral services private on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, at Wilson Point, South Norwalk, Conn. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

BURBY.—Suddenly, on Nov. 8, 1909, Cyrus J. Burby, aged 31 years. Body lying at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (241 West 23d St.) FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING. Funeral and interment at Fort Edward, N. Y.

CORTELYOU.—At South Orange, N. J., on Nov. 13, 1909, George H. Cortelyou, in his 66th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Orange Council No. 975, Royal Arcanum, are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at 8 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 16, from the funeral parlors of W. N. Knapp, 555 Main St., East Orange, (Brick Church Station,) after the arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 7:20 P. M. Interment at Cypress Hills at convenience of family.

COTTERILL.—Suddenly, at Orange Memorial Hospital, Nov. 13, 1909, Rose Harmanson, wife of the late Ernest Cotterill and daughter of the late Virginia Waters and Henry Withington. Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning, Nov. 17, at the residence of her brother, Richard W. Withington, 10 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., on arrival train leaving Hoboken by D., L. & W. R. R. for Brick Church Station at 9:30 A. M. Baltimore papers please copy.

GOLDSMITH.—On Sept. 16, 1909, at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, in the 22d year of his age, Frederick I. Goldsmith, beloved son of Ingomar and Carrie Goldsmith. Funeral services will take place at Salem Fields Cemetery on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 11 A. M.

GROSS.—At her residence, 248 West 52d St., on Nov. 12 1909, after a short illness, Helene Josephine Bertha Gross, dearly beloved wife of Michael C. Gross. Funeral services at the Church of the

ONLY OLD FOOTBALL SHOWN BY YALE

Princeton's Forward Passes Better Executed Than the Blue's.

CRITICISM OF THE PLAYS

Largest Football Crowd Expected at the Harvard Stadium in Cambridge on Saturday.

A careful diagnosis of the records of running plays, punts, forward passes, and all the formations used in the Yale-Princeton game of last Saturday reveals even more clearly than did actual visual impressions of the contest how very closely both elevens stuck to what is known as "old" football. Despite the rumors of the open style of play in vogue this year at the New Haven college, mighty little except routine and always-to-be-expected line smashes were signaled by the Blue's quarter backs.

Princeton, on the other hand, played a vastly more open game when she had the opportunity; but the Orange and Black team had the ball so seldom that if it did have anything up its sleeve in the way of fancy plays or surprises it was unable to spring them. Since the Tiger eleven ended its season with the Yale game, it is but to be expected that it was going to use every play in its repertory; whereas Yale has what is to her a vastly more important contest than the one with the Orange and Black still to decide. This perhaps accounts for the fact that Princeton's forward pass was a very much cleaner cut affair than was Yale's, seemingly less haphazard, and moving with far greater precision, speed, and success. It is quite likely that the Blue could have shown something as good had it wanted to, but the Yale coaches were thoroughly aware of the presence of many pairs of Harvard eyes looking for "pointers," and they ordered a close adherence to old-style plays. Just as Princeton's forward pass against Dartmouth was a very different affair than it was against Yale, so probably the Blue's pass of Saturday is widely divergent from what Harvard will have to meet.

During the seventy minutes of play there was a total of just eight forward passes. Of these Yale made two, both of them in the first half. Princeton used the play three times in each half. Yale gained twelve yards with the play on its first try, Coy to Howe; but the second essay was unsuccessful, and, so it seems now, fraught with far greater consequences than the play itself did when signaled. For not only did Vaughan fail to recover the pass, but his knee was so injured as to make his participation in the Harvard game very doubtful. In which case the second forward pass was a very expensive affair for the Blue, for neither Naedele nor Brooks is by any means the equal of Vaughan, either on offense or defense, in old football or in the new.

Princeton gained twenty-five yards in the first and fifteen yards in the second half with this play. It was in many ways very similar to the pass as made by Harvard when the Crimson played the Army, except that instead of using a tackle to recover the ball—which is the way Harvard plays it—one of the Princeton ends was supposed to receive it. With both teams the ball moves in a trajectory that is kept as flat as possible, and the recoverer caught it in his hands, instead of his arms, as he would a baseball, not as he would a punt.

Yale is credited with four onside kicks during the game, two in each half, and Princeton with but three, all in the first half. Yet it is extremely doubtful if these figures are correct for the Blue. Twice it seemed that Coy's intention was not so much to effect an onside kick as a surprise party for Bergin. For he sent the ball a far greater distance than is usually the case when an onside kick is tried. He booted it hard and fairly low, letting it clear the line of scrimmage by a good margin of height. But the force of Coy's kick twice caused the ball to roll over the goal line for a touchdown.

In each case when a real onside kick was used by Yale it was started over the centre portion of the scrimmage line from a kicker standing close up to the line. Princeton, on the other hand, stuck to the style which Tibbott last year so cleverly adapted to successful use; a run behind good interference toward right end, for instance, a sudden halt, and then a short, hard kick over the line of scrimmage in a diagonal direction toward left end. In her two tries Princeton gained twenty-five yards with the onside kick. Yale is credited with thirty-nine years' gain in four tries, but it seems rather that eighteen of these were garnered by a lucky recovery of a ball following a short punt than from what was intended to be an onside kick in the true sense of the term.

Notwithstanding the fact that Yale's first downs from straight rushes are in a ratio of five and a half to one for Princeton, Yale punted almost as frequently as the Tiger eleven. Of course, this was done in large measure to keep the ball in Princeton territory, and thus to compel a return kick, which, through the sterling running abilities of Philbin, Coy, and Murphy, was often brought back more than half the distance it had traveled in the air. But Coy's punts averaged five yards greater distance in the first half and a trifle over ten yards more in the second half than McCormick's. And, while they were just as deliberately sent away as the Princeton man's, not one of them was ever in the slightest danger of being blocked. Yale punted twenty-four times in all, eleven times in the first half and thirteen in the second. Coy averaged slightly over forty yards in each half per punt. McCormick sent off twenty-six kicks in all, twelve in the first half, and averaged a bit less than thirty-five yards in the first period and a little over thirty in the second.

With three such stars as Philbin, Coy, and Murphy to do the work, it is not strange that Yale's total of kicks run back, in yards, is one hundred greater than Princeton's. Kilpatrick and Vaughan, and later Savage and Brooks, had considerable to do with Yale's supremacy in this direction, by their splendid end work and head tackling. Yale brought Princeton's kicks back, in the first half alone, for a total of ninety yards. Princeton kicked in that half twelve times, and of these five went to Coy, who signalled fair catches. So that Philbin averaged for the seven times he caught McCormick's punts—twelve yards, a very high rate for a "pig" game. In the second half, when Murphy commenced to shine with Philbin in this direction, and Coy, too, let himself go a couple of times, Yale ran fourteen Princeton kicks back for a total of 125 yards. Princeton brought back Coy's eleven kicks of the first half just 38 yards, and in the second half ga ined slightly over 60 yards that way, 4 0of them in one run by Christie.

Yale's supremacy over Princeton—indicated as it is in every other line of play—is no better illustrated than in the total number of yards each gained in rushing the ball. The Blue carried it 120 yards, made purely by rushing, for six first downs in the first half, against Princeton's 36 yards, for one first down. In the second half Yale tore off 112 yards by rushing, for four first downs gained that way, whereas the Tiger team gained only 28 yards in this manner, for one first down.

There is another side of play in which Yale greatly exceeded Princeton, but it is in a direction which was not quite so beneficial. Princeton was penalized only twice in the game, both of these inflictions coming in the second half, for a total of 20 yards. Yale, on the other hand, was penalized six times in the first half for a total of 70 yards, and three times in the second half for a total of 45 yards. Included in these penalties is the story of two lost touchdowns. For Hobbs on one occasion and Lilley on the other were guilty of holding that set Yale back 15 yards, once after the ball was actually over the line, and once when Yale was but 4 yards from it on a first down. Neither side lost a yard by fumbles, and each team made one Yale's coming in the first period and Princeton's in the second.

And now they're getting ready for the season's really big game on next Saturday, not only in New Haven and Cambridge, where the two teams will be brought to a fine edge, but all over the country, from which will come the largest crowd that has ever witnessed a Yale-Harvard contest. Old Eli's sons are very confident of the ability of their big team to "wipe the earth" with the Crimson eleven, and they were betting that was at odds of five to three last Saturday. There is no earthly reason why such odds should prevail; and from form, scores, and everything else the fact seems unmistakable that not only has Harvard the best team in her history, but that she will fight savagely, remorsely, untiringly, and, perhaps, successfully against he Bulldog in her stadium.

Percy Haughton has evolved a far more perfect football machine out of the large amount of good timber at his disposal than any coach has ever before succeeded in doing at Cambridge. On its showing against Brown, the Army, and Dartmouth, Harvard deserves, as it will receive, respectful treatment from critics and opponents.

The 1909 Crimson eleven showed itself last Saturday as an almost perfect master of football detail, well grounded in all the fundamentals, and fairly well equipped for anything that may happen. Prestige in the annual Yale-Harvard game is naturally the Blue's, for her frequent and repeated victories in the past have made her the favorite in every gridiron contest she enters, regardless of how good her opponents may be. But the pitcher, priceless and perfect though it may be, can go too often to the well. Yale had a mighty good team last year, but Harvard had a better. The 1909 Harvard eleven is almost 50 per cent. more advanced in football lore than the "big red team" of 1908, and, based simply on the respective records of the two Crimson teams, that of the present season will make Yale do all the hustling the Blue can ask for.

Pennsylvania, caught in the end—Cornell is hoping the middle—of the annual slump, fell victim to Michigan's pertinacious lighting express team. The "hurry-up" aggregation deserves the victory, if for nothing else than the way it has tried to break into high and classy football ranks. Year after year the Western university has swallowed its bitter dose of unexpected defeat, and silently girded its loins for the following year.

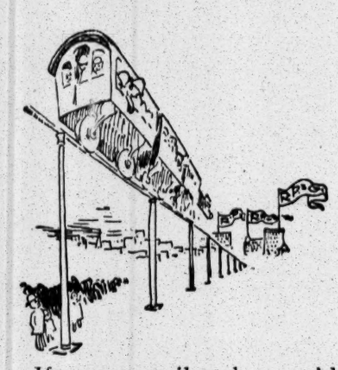
That Cornell should have held Chicago to 6—6 tie about tells the story of Chicago weakness, although every report of the game indicates that Cornell is recovering from its midseason lethargy.

Indians Want Brown's Scalp.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 14.—With the exception of Capt. Libby, who is suffering with muscle bruises, and Right End Kenerly, who again injured his shoulder, the Carlisle Indian football eleven came out of yesterday's contest against Gettysburg in good physical condition. The battlefield collegians showed distinctly the weakness of the Redskins at defensive work, but gave Carlisle the satisfaction of knowing that she has several fine substitutes to fall back on, particularly Dupuis at full back and Sousa at half back. Carlisle will sail into the coming week's practice in preparation for the game against Brown University in New York City Saturday. No scrimmage will likely be held to-morrow.

If you are looking for a Business Opportunity see Page 17.



If we were railroaders, we'd be running monorails now, for we're bound to have the latest thing going.

Being clothiers, we have to content ourselves with the latest things in clothes and kindred merchandise.

For example, all through the season, we're constantly adding new patterns to our suit stock—such attractive fabrics as the Donegals and Bannockburns which recently came in.

A suit for every man's particular taste, at the particular time he wants it.

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If you motor much, a "Highland cloak" or long cape should be part of your outfit.

Nothing so handy to throw on over your other wraps, no matter how many you already have on.

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Every other need in motor wearables.

Our $1.50 "Special" glove comes, of course, in all the usual shades of tan.

The really unusual thing about the glove is its $2 quality.

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We've a "Bunion" shoe with special sockets to take care of those pets.

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More varieties of underwear than you could count on all your fingers and toes, twice over.

$1 to $5.50 a garment.

Have you noticed the "strapped seams" of the E. & W. Red-man collars?

2 for 25c.

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Three Broadway Stores:

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HORSE SHOW PROVES GOOD MONEY MAKER

Total Receipts for the Week Aggregated $100,000, with Good Margin of Profit.

THE JUDGING FINDS FAVOR

Few Complaints Heard About Awards—Many Former Exhibitors Return with Stables.

Every promise made by the National Horse Show Asociation for its annual exhibition at Madison Square Garden last week was performed. From a spectacular standpoint the show eclipsed all its predecessors, while the decorations and business details more than met the expectations of the visitors to the show. From a standpoint of attendance, entries and general excellence the new Board of Directors can only feel the utmost satisfaction.

The week's entertainment brought out many new features, all of which served to add to the interest of the show. The visit of the British Army officers, the display of heavy draught horses, the water jump and other innovations caught the crowd and drew the largest attendance of the past decade. While no actual figures are obtainable, about $80,000 was taken in at the gate. To this must be added entrance fees, about $15,000, with the sale of the programme and privileges, bringing the total receipts to about $100,000. The expenses were unusually heavy, as they included $40,000 in prize money. But a comfortable balance rewarded the management for its efforts. The past few years found a big deficit at the end of each show, and the fact that the new Directors were able to make profit in their first year proves that the automobile has not yet driven out the horse. With proper inducements to the spectacular loving public the National Horse Show may yet take on a new lease of life and regain its former social prestige.

The exhibitors, more numerous than in other years, were generally pleased with the treatment their horses received in the ring at the judges' hands. There was less criticism than in former years, and only one open demonstration of disapproval. This was in the pairs of harness horses for the championship, when C. W. Watson's Kitty Grey and Novena were placed in reserve to William H. Moore's Amaryllis and Phyllis. This was inexplicable to the majority of the spectators, who remembered that on the opening day of the show the judges reversed their decision.

The return of several former prominent exhibitors was one of the pleasing features of the show. William H. Moore made his reappearance after an absence of two years, and Mrs. John Gerken also returned to her old love. Among the harness horse exhibitors Paul A. Sorg was the only notable absentee, and his big stable was missed. J. Campbell Thompson, one of the most popular exhibitors, was seen but once in the ring. As in last year's show Mr. Thompson's extensive legal business required his attention, and many expressions of regret were heard owing to his non-appearance in the ring. He is, however, getting together a big stable of horses for next year.

The rivalry between the Moore and Watson horses was very keen. The former exhibited a number of high-priced imported horses, which won championships in the big English shows and made practically a clean sweep in the harness classes. Mr. Moore owns probably the most extensive stable of high steppers in the world, and his twenty-two blue ribbons and dozen cups cost him nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, President of the National Horse Show Association, fared very poorly, although he stated after the show closed that he was more than satisfied with the result. Reginald C. Vanderbilt also came out of the show in poor shape, but he was unable to show his best horse on account of illness. This was also the case with Edward Kniereim, whose famous gig horse, Dr. Cook, was in the veternary's hands.

The display of driving six heavy draught horses was the most remarkable ever witnessed in the East. The splendid handling of the big horses commanded a deal of attention and divided with the British officers the honors of the show.

Two Yale Players Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Two of Yale's best football players, Fred Daly and Harry Vaughan, have been taken to the college infirmary suffering from injuries received yesterday, and it is feared that Daly will be out of play against Harvard next Saturday. His shoulder was badly wrenched. Vaughan, whose knee was twisted, was better to-day, and stands a fair chance of playing Saturday. Capt. Ted Coy was found to-day to have aggravated his case of water on the knee by his strenuous work in the Princeton match, but he insists that nothing but the police will prevent his playing against Harvard. Yale players were brought down pretty fine by the severe game with Princeton in a humid atmosphere and the work this week will be the lightest the coaches can devise. To-morrow none of the regulars will report and on Tuesday and Wednesday only five minutes' scrimmaging daily to try the Varsity on the defense with the scrubs working Harvard formations will be attempted. Daly's injury may cost him the captaincy. The honor for next year lies between him, Johnny Kilpatrick, and Ted Lilley. Daly seemed to be a little in the lead till yesterday's game.

Crimson Begins Final Training.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—The Harvard football eleven swings into its final week of preparation for the Yale contest to-morrow. The coaches will devote their attention largely to the development of the defense and to remedying the weaknesses unloosened in the Dartmouth game. There will be no scrimmage worth talking of. Thursday the eleven will be taken to the Norfolk Hunt Club in Dedham, and Yale will be allowed the use of the stadium until the final gong rings. The Blue team is expected Thursday evening, and will be quartered as formerly in the large hostelry at Auburndale. Coach Haughton broke a long silence Saturday after the great contest. He said his eleven was stronger in every department of the game than last year, and would give the Blue leaders something to think of. There are several blemishes on the Harvard escutcheon which will have to be eradicated before the week-end for Crimson success. Foremost of these is the habitual interference of Capt. Fish with O'Flaherty's choice of play. The Harvard authorities state that Fish's injury Saturday was not as serious as expected, and he may be looked for on the field by Tuesday.

Fordham Prep. Wants Games.

Active practice for the basket ball men was started at Fordham Prep. last week. Of last year's team Coach Fitzpatrick will have Black, (Captain,) the all-scholastic guard for 1908; Chapman, centre, and Egan and Lynch, forwards. Several promising men are out for the place left vacant by Sarubbi at left guard. Manager Klauberg has found considerable difficulty in arranging games thus far. The contests scheduled are: Dec. 1, Newtown High School at Fordham; 18, Richmond Hill High School at Richmond Hill, L. I.; Jan. 8, Chattle High School at Long Branch; 12, Jamaica High School at Fordham; 15, Chattle High School at Fordham; 22, St. John's College Prep. at Brooklyn; 29, Stuyvesant High School at Stuyvesant; Feb. 2, High School of Commerce at Fordham; 8, Bryant High School at Fordham; 16, De La Salle Institute at De La Salle.

Fordham After N. Y. U. Game.

Outside of the injury to 'Dad' White's left leg the Fordham team came out of the Rensselaer contest in good condition. White's leg was injured in the first half minute of play, after he had carried the ball fifty yards on a spectacular end run.

The coaches will keep White out of scrimmage practice this week in the hope of starting him against Holy Cross next Saturday at American League Park.

Manager Convery has arranged for a blackboard bulletin of the Harvard-Yale game so that the spectators at the Fordham-Holy Cross contest can note the progress of the big battle at Cambridge.

The Fordham management has heard nothing from New York University relative to the proposed game between the two institutions. The Fordham men are anxious for such a match.

BIPLANE RUNS AMUCK.

Dr. Greene's Airship Scatters Big Crowd at Morris Park.

After making five successful flights yesterday at Morris Park, Dr. William Greene, Secretary and Treasurer of the Aeronautic Society, met with an accident to his biplane which will prevent further demonstrations for nearly a week. The accident came after a successful series of flights and the fact that several of the spectators were not injured is regarded as a miracle.

Dr. Greene started for his final flight of the afternoon. At this time the spectators thronged on to the track, making it a dangerous task to conduct successfully low flights. As the biplane reached a point opposite the old field stand the steering gear went wrong and the plane swerved to the left. There was an immediate stampede of the spectators. Four men were too close to the airship to get out of its path, and to escape injury threw themselves on their stomachs. The sails of the plane just cleared the prostrate men.

The aeronaut shut off the power and applied the brake, but the machine crashed into the rail and smashed the sails. A man with a child in his arms was standing near the point where the machine struck. He was unable to get out of the way and was knocked down. Women screamed as the man fell, as it was thought he was seriously injured, but as he fell on the grass he arose without assistance, and, picking up the child, disappeared with his wife and child in the crowd, none the worse for his experience. The machine was taken to the shed, where it will be repaired, and Dr. Greene expects to resume his flights by Friday or Saturday.

The longest flight was about 600 feet, and in all of them the machine sailed about twelve feet above the ground. The flights were attempted late in the afternoon with hardly a breath of wind to interfere. Previous to the accident Dr. Greene demonstrated that he could operate the machine successfully under easy control.

The biggest dirigible ever built in America is housed in a tent close to Dr. Greene's biplane. It is scheduled to make its maiden flight early this week. John T. Rice of Hot Springs, Ark., is the inventor and builder. It will be driven by three propellers and 34,584 cubic feet of gas are necessary to lift the airship.

COAST MARIE TURNS TABLES.

Murphy's Horse Defeats Princess Pigue on the Speedway.

While yesterday morning was rather an off day as regards the number of brushes on the Speedway, the class of the races well repaid the large gathering of lovers of the game who lined the course. No Sunday for a number of weeks past has seen so many people on hand to witness the sport.

The chief interest centred in the continuation of the racing duel between the Hackett horses and those belonging to J. A. Murphy, and, contrary to the general run during the past Sundays, Murphy went home a winner. At the opening of the sport Murphy was driving Coast Marie and Hackett was in the wagon behind Who Knows. The first heat saw Who Knows trailing along two lengths in the rear of Coast Marie when the horses cut past the post. In the second brush Coast Marie began to pull into a lead as the finish was approached and crossed the line with a margin of a length advantage.

To make it a decisive clean-up Murphy then took the seat behind Kim and tried issue with Hackett's Princess Pique, and Kim came home a winner in the first trial by a comfortable margin. Previous to the race with Princess Pique Kim took the measure of White Wings in easy fashion.

Andrew Crawford's Composer and E. V. Brower's Pot Roast offered a series of brushes, and in three trials Composer flashed past the post in the lead. In the first race H. Clarke's Joe Jap was a starter, and took the measure of both Composer and Pot Roast, but Composer was a good bit in front of Pot Roast for second position. Composer in the two succeeding trials against Pot Roast had decidedly the better of it. Pot Roast went against William Scott's Kitty Wilkes and scored a victory. Pot Roast also took one heat against Composer at the opening of hostilities. Thomas Lawson's Jap, however, had the best of one heat with Composer, and took another against George H. Huber's May Pandit, driven by Trainer Fox. May Pandit was in the run for first honors, however, and defeated H. Reilly's Lucy and May Posey.

E. B. McGaffney's Sadie Mac was quite in evidence during the morning, but did not figure prominently as a winner. One victory was scored over Lady Tasteful, but defeats were registered by S. B. Wolf's Minnie Albert, Dr. J. H. Ferster's Lilly Wilkes, and J. H. Lawrence's Stratino. Stratino then proceeded to administer a beating to Lilly Wilkes, getting the better of two heats with the Lawrence horse.

S. B. Wolf's Minnie Albert showed the way to Stratino in two heats, getting the better of the argument by a fair margin. El Paso, owned by W. Cook, was a sure winner also, taking heats from Christopher Hackett's Princess Pique and Mosley L.

"PRO" GOLFERS WELL PAID.

Returning Players Enthusiastic Over Treatment in the West.

Eastern professional golfers recently back from the Portola week of competitions in California, say there was probably more money distributed among the successful players than ever before during so short a time. More than $2,500 was hung up by the Portola committee and the different clubs in the vicinity of San Francisco.

Will Anderson won the largest share of the money by capturing the match play tournament at the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, his end for this alone being $750. In addition to this he took first money in the medal play event at Burlingame, amounting to $100, and also the $50 prize for the best single round score in the San Francisco club event.

McDonald Smith, the youngest of the famous Smith clan, came second in the amount of money won. He was runner-up in the Portola championship, which netted him $350, took one of the $25 prizes in the same event, and supplemented this by winning first money in the tournament on the links of the Claremont Country Club, his home green, so that in all young Smith gathered in about $700. The visiting "pros" looked upon this nineteen-year-old lad as one of the best players in this country, and they expressed the opinion that if he had had more of the experience which he gained during the Portola carnival, he would be a hard man for any player in the world to defeat.

It is not unlikely that a number of professional matches will be played over near-by courses this month. Fred McLeod, former National open champion, is coming East this week, and Alec Smith is arranging to take him on for a round or two at Wykagyl. McLeod intends to spend the Winter abroad.

Coates Takes Another Victory.

A. Coates of Mott Haven added another cross-country victory to his credit yesterday by getting first place in the run of the Mott Haven Athletic Club over a five-and-a-half-mile course. He crossed the line with a comfortable lead. The summary:

A. Coates, Mott Haven A. C., 33:40; P. Schroeder, Mott Haven A. C., 35:20; S. McAuliff, Mott Haven A. C., 36:00; A. Realff, Mott Haven A. C., 36:10; I. Auzione, U. S. I., 36:20; M. Brosge, Mott Haven A. C., 36:35; I. Levy, Mott Haven A. C., 36:38; N. Raufo, Union Settlement, 37:10; B. Frank, Mott Haven A. C.; 38:00; S. Kotch, Mott Haven A. C., 38:20; W. Welch, Sager A. C., 38:35; I. Gerschneck, Mott Haven A. C., 38:36; O. Shepspead, Mott Haven A. C., 39:05; O. Suess, Mott Haven A. C., 39:08; R. Connahan, unattached, 40:35; L. Dondero, Mott Haven A. C., 41:00; A. Cronovire, unattached, 41:50; C. Concammon, Glencoe A. C., 42:45; C. Lutz, Mott Haven A. C., 43:15; A. Fiore, Union Settlement, 44:25; S. Benfatto, Union Settlement, 45:10.

Six-Day Bicycle Race Plans.

This year's annual six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden will be held during the week of Dec. 5. At one minute after midnight a field of between fifteen and twenty teams of racing champions gathered from every corner of the globe will be sent away on the week-long grind. On Saturday night, Dec. 4, the night preceding the start of the big event, a series of short distance world's championship events will be run off. These will include a motor pace championship as well as middle distance and sprinting events.

CLARK MAKES NEW AMERICAN RECORD

Xavier Athlete Covers Twenty Miles Over Celtic Park Track in 1:58:27 3-5.

WINS BY A GOOD MARGIN

Crowley, Former Record Holder, Finishes Fifth—Kennard, Clark's Club Mate, Takes Four-Mile Run.

James Clark of the Xavier Athletic Club finished the Shamrock Athletic Club's twenty-mile race yesterday at Celtic Park by lantern light, and, although the grand stand could not see what was going on, Clark hung up a new American record, going over the twenty-mile course in 1 hour 58 minutes 27 3-5 seconds. The former record for the distance was 2 hours 7 minutes 11 seconds, made by J. F. Crowley last January. Crowley went out to do some record smashing himself, and led the big field of thirty-five runners for sixteen miles. Then he tired and had to walk for a while, when he began to run again and finished fifth. After ten miles Crowley lowered his own marks, and negotiated fifteen miles in 1 hour 25 minutes 15 seconds.

Only five of the runners finished the race. Following Clark home came Harry Jensen of the Pastime Athletic Club, three-quarters of a mile behind; W. G. Frank of the Irish-American Athletic Club was third, White of Holy Cross Lyceum fourth, and Crowley fifth. The last four miles of the race were run in darkness, and the timers and scorers had to work by lantern light. The spectators could see nothing, but yelled with delight every time it was announced that a runner had passed the grand stand. Seven prizes were awarded, and when the race was called off, after the fifth man had finished, there was a loud protest from many of the runners, who were still plodding along in the darkness when the end came. The man mostly deeply affected was F. Bruce, a Boston runner, who wept sadly and said he was the victim of a plot to do him out of a silver cup.

The four-mile run, after the first mile, settled into a race between Kennard, the Xavier runner, and Scott of South Paterson. O'Brien of the Mohegan Athletic Club was in the race right up to the end, but was put out of reach of the prizes on the last lap. After a mile and a quarter Kennard went into the lead, and stayed there to the finish. Scott at one time drew up within ten yards of the leader, but this hard spurt tired him so that when the finish came he was unable to get within fifteen yards of the leader. After the second mile was passed Kennard, Scott, O'Brien, and Powers began to lap the rest of the runners, and had a big lead when the race finished. Berna and Collins of the Irish-American Athletic Club did not start. The summary:

20-Mile Run.—Won by James Clark, Xavier A. A.; H. Jensen, Pastime A. C., second; W. G. Frank, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—1:58:27 3-5.

Four-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Kennard, Xavier A. C., (300 yards;) L. Scott, South Paterson A. C., (275 yards,) second; M. Powers, Irish-American A. C., (9,200,) third. Time—20:33 3-5.

DINEEN FINISHES FIRST.

Has Advantage of Two Laps in Professional Marathon Race.

Pat Dineen scored an easy victory yesterday afternoon in the professional Marathon at Wakefield Park, Yonkers, defeating Pat White, Bill Davis, the Indian runner; Jimmy Lee, who recently joined the professional ranks; Carl Niemenen of Finland, and Ferrusio Tanzeri of Italy. Matt Maloney was registered to be a starter, but he failed to show up on the mark.

Dineen showed the best form of any of the contestants, and after ten miles appeared a sure winner. He was strong in his stride when the others were weak, and cut around the track at a fast clip for the entire distance, not taking rests and rubdowns, as did the others, who in addition lapsed into a walk at times. His time for the Marathon distance was 2:48:18 2-5. Niemenen of Finland finished second, two laps behind, and Jimmy Lee was third, about the same distance back of Niemenen. Davis, the Indian, failed to live up to expectations in every particular, and was five miles behind the leaders, with Tanzeri, the Italian, three miles back of Dineen. The latter two did not finish the event, owing to the calling off of the race, due to the darkness, which obscured the men when they were a short distance away from a spectator.

In the nineteenth mile White, who had looked strong in the early stages of the event, quit the race, and it was said that his ankle had gone back on him, it having received a severe strain on Thursday.

Dineen went out to an early lead at the start, and led for three miles of the distance, with White in second position for the greater part of the way and Davis third. By the time the fourth mile had been reached, however, Niemenen had taken a turn at pacemaking, and Davis had moved into second position, with Dineen third. For the next two miles Davis led, and then White again went to the front, and headed the group to the ten-mile point. Up to this stage the men were all well grouped, with the exception that Tanzeri was lapped early in the event.

From ten miles on the strain of the race began to tell, and it was evident that Davis was laboring under difficulties, as was the case with several of the others. While Davis led to the thirteen-mile post, his stride was shortened and he seemed to have no staying qualities to offset a sprint had the others wished to exert themselves. Lee, too, lost the spring of his stride nearing the half-way point, and it began to show that Dineen would cross a winner, barring accident. Just after eighteen miles had been registered Dineen went to the fore and began to hit up the pace, with the result that he gradually drew away from the others. White and Lee were both lapped in the nineteenth mile, and shortly after White dropped from the running. Twice before this he had dropped his speed to the walking point.

At this stage Niemenen had moved into second position, but a short time later he was lapped by Dineen. The later drew further away with each lap, and in the twenty-third mile he had increased his advantage to two laps, with the Finnish runner the same distance ahead of Lee. The conclusion of the race found the positions practically unchanged.

Middies After Athletic Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 14.—The Naval Academy may send a team to the intercollegiate field and track meet at New York on May 28. The date is very convenient to the midshipmen, as annual examinations are over and graduation work not begun. The navy contingent is particularly anxious to have Carr, who has done 9:09 4-5 in the 100-yard several times, run against the crack college sprinters. Supt. Bowyer is a strong advocate of athletics, and may favor the proposition.

FIGHT FOR PRESIDENCY.

Brown and Penniman in Lively Struggle for J. E. Sullivan's Mantle.

The West and the South are both after the Presidency of the Amateur Athletic Union, which holds its annual convention at the Hotel Astor to-day. The contest is between Everett C. Brown of Chicago and Henry G. Penniman of Baltimore, and both men will be strongly supported for the place. The preliminary meetings of the various committees was held in College Hall at the Astor yesterday, and the National Registration Committee was in session for some time preparing the report which will be presented to-day. The Committee on Records also had a busy meeting, and more amateur records will go by the board to-day than at any previous convention.

Among the suggestions from the Legislative Committee will probably be important amendments in relation to the hammer throw and the pole vault. Supporters of Mr. Penniman in the convention say that the sentiment in favor of the Southern candidate has strengthened, and they believe that as that section of the country has never had the Presidency, it should go to Mr. Penniman. The Western delegates say that the Presidency has been in the East for five years, and that they should have the naming of the candidate this year. None of the committee reports has been made public, but it is understood that all will show a banner year for the Amateur Athletic Union.

PILGRIMS PLAY TIE GAME.

Britishers Have Hard Work to Break Even with New York.

Well-nigh tired out by their long tour and with several of their men scarcely fit to go on the field, the Pilgrims of England played a comparatively listless game against the picked eleven of the New York Amateur Association Football League at Meyerrose Park, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and appeared to have about all they could do to tie the score at two goals for each side. That they did not lose they owed plainly to the extraordinary work in goal of H. M. Lemoine of Shepherd's Bush, whose stops at times bordered on the marvelous. With the single exception of the match at Trenton, following a baw twist of the leg sustained in Newark, Lemoine has been in his place throughout the entire second American campaign, though at times in a shape that would have caused him to lay off had he been at home. Yesterday Lemoine earned salvos of applause from the 2,500 persons who journeyed out to the Ridgewood district, from which it is apparent that the work of the New Yorkers was above the average. And so it was, for they easily shared the honors of possession from beginning to end. The score:

Pilgrims. 2.	Position.	Amateur L., 2.
Lemoine	Goal	Wilson
Milnes	Right back	Hynd
Bayley	Left back	Campbell
Campbell	Right half	McFadden
Littlewort	Centre half	Black
Stanser	Left half	Hoyle
Eastwood	Outside right	McLeod
Brown, Sim	Inside right	Hastie
Hoare	Centre forward	Young
Cotton	Inside left	Glenn
Davidson	Outside left	Salmon

Goals—Cotton and Hoare, Pilgrims; Glenn and Young, Amateur League. Referee—Mr. J. Evans, Chicago. Time of halves—Forty minutes each.

The record of the trip to date is as follows: Matches played, 21; won, 15; lost, 2; drawn, 4; goals scored, 117; by opponents, 12.

BAUM WINS CLOSE RACE.

Leads in Glencoe Cross Country by a Scant Margin.

In a close finish T. A. Baum of the Bon Ton Athletic Club scored a victory in the weekly invitation cross-country run of the Glencoe Athletic Club, 126th Street and Second Avenue, yesterday, beating out F. McCullough of the Borough Athletic Club by a scant margin after the two had fought it nip and tuck over the greater part of the three-and-a-half-mile course. There was scarcely a foot between the two as they raced over the line. Barney was not a great distance behind, with Cuneo of the St. George Athletic Club right at his heels.

Eighty men started in the event, and of this number all but eight went over the full distance. The time of the winner was 19:25. The summary:

T. A. Baum, Bon Ton A. C., 19:25; F. McCullough, Borough A. C., 19:26; B. J. Barney, unattached, 19:43; G. Cuneo, St. George A. C., 19:45; J. Fallass, Chelsea A. C., 19:46; J. Stevenson, Pastime A. C., 19:55; C. Osmond, Dauntless A. C., 19:58; W. Degnan, Mohawk A. C., 20:00; B. H. Ferengo, McCaddin Lyceum, 20:01; W. P. Disbrow, Mohawk A. C., 20:06; J. O'Neill, Trinity A. C., 20:07; P. Freeman, Hillside A. A., 20:10; J. Feinberg, Mott Haven A. C., 20:15; W. Beck, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:17; H. Goddard, Glencoe A. C., 20:20; J. Manning, H. E. H. S., 20:22; T. Sullivan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:23; T. Harris, unattached, 20:25; W. J. Doyle, Dominican Lyceum, 20:34; W. Wilcox, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:35; W. G. Wilson, Xavier A. A., 20:44; A. Harper, Mohawk A. C., 20:45; T. O'Rourke, Dominican Lyceum, 20:47; J. O'Connell, Grace A. C., 20:50; W. Wilson, Hudson Guild, A. C., 20:53; S. Donafrio, St. Michael Lyceum, 21:08; E. Smith, Mott Haven A. C., 21:21; F. Pfieffer, Paulist A. C., 21:22; F. E. Batchman, Union Settlement, 21:23; J. McCue, unattached, 21:24.

Cohen Wins Schoolboy Run.

A. Cohen won the cross-country run yesterday of the Harlem Evening High School Athletic Association. The event was held over the association course of four miles, starting from Macombs Dam Park, and Cohen received a handicap of 1 minute 30 seconds. H. Hermann, who started from scratch, was only two seconds behind Cohen. The first fourteen men to finish follows:

Name and Handicap.	Finish. M.S.
A. Cohen, (1:30)	24:10
H. Hermann, (scratch)	24:12
S. Ost, (scratch)	24:22
V. Block, (1:00)	24:30
A. Franklin, (1:00)	24:32
J. Wolf, (scratch)	24:33
J. Plank, (scratch)	24:40
Y. Hand, (0:30)	24:50
J. Hand, (0:30)	24:52
J. Wilson, (scratch)	24:55
W. Faulkner, (scratch)	24:58
J. Gerber, (1:00)	25:02
R. Silberstein, (1:00)	25:10
H. Sussman, (0:30)	25:20

Aggen Leads All the Way.

Nearly two score competitors started yesterday in the weekly cross-country run of the Morris Evening High School Athletic Association over the old A. A. U. senior championship course, a distance of six and one-half miles. S. Aggen led from start to finish, and won by fifty yards. The order of finish follows:

Name and club.	Finish. M. S.
S. Aggen, Morris Evening H. S.	38:00
H. C. Becker, Morris Evening H. S.	38:10
L. Nathan, unattached	39:10
H. Audenreich, Morris Evening H. S.	40:00
T. Zachs, unattached	40:30
M. Zink, Morris Evening H. S.	40:45
C. Vagh, Morris Evening H. S.	40:48
E. Mayer, Morris Evening H. S.	40:55
J. Kelly, Morris Evening H. S.	41:05
A. Quick, Morris Evening H. S.	41:25
A. Mayer, Morris Evening H. S.	41:35
F. Goss, Morris Evening H. S.	41:48
M. Weinberg, Morris Evening H. S.	41:50
R. Daniels, Morris Evening H. S.	41:58
A. Haweika, Morris Evening H. S.	41:58
E. A. Shank, Morris Evening H. S.	42:05

Willie Hoppe's Sweeping Defi.

Willie Hoppe has posted $1,000 with "Honest" John Kelly for a match with anybody in New York, with a $10,000 side bet, the game to be played in a three-day billiard tournament of 500 points a night.

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GONZALES RESENTS TILLMAN'S CRITICISM

South Carolina Editor Defends the Taft Entertainment Plans in Columbia.

HINT OF MONEYMAKING

Senator's Refusal to Attend Luncheon to the President May Be Made a Political Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 14.—Senator Tillman's refusal of the invitation to attend the luncheon given President Taft in Columbia is likely to cut a large figure in the coming Senatorial canvass. The central committee in charge of the President's entertainment consisted of Gov. Ansel, Mayor Reamer of Columbia, and William E. Gonzales, editor of The State. Senator Tillman designated their plan of giving a dinner at $10 a plate as a "violation of hospitality" and as "indecent," and yesterday in an address at the Colleton County Agricultural Fair he again criticised the committee.

Mr. Gonzales "as a member of the central committee and the individual primarily responsible for the method of President Taft's entertainment here" gave out a statement for publication this evening. He states that Gov. Ansel's proposal to entertain the President at the mansion was opposed by him because of the physical impossibility in such circumstances of having the entertainment of State-wide significance.

In the end the luncheon was officially designated as "Given to President Taft by South Carolinians," and there were no guests except the President's party.

In concluding his statement Mr. Gonzales, after referring to "the infamous insinuation that the plan of a committee of which the Governor, the Mayor, and myself were members had engaged in a money-making scheme," says:

That Tillman, who has never balked at the price of a dinner when paid for with the money of taxpayers, should essay the role of a Ward McAllister is grotesque. The man who, as a guest of honor in Charleston, "took the hide off" his hosts and then "rubbed in the salt," and gave the Charlestonians a stomach-turning from which they needed years to recover, the man whose coarse speech when making addresses by invitation has brought the blood to the faces of farmers' wives and daughters in South Carolina, the man whose profanity before women has shocked in South Carolina and in Washington—this man's criticism, I say, of hospitality and etiquette is grotesque.

The animus is revealed when Tillman, notorious for lack of courtesy, lack of refinement, and for general uncouthness, and boastful of his disregard of the conventions, attempts to be mentor of Columbia's manners.

And when it comes to maintaining the good name of South Carolina, for which he now assumes to be jealous, Tillman's display of an appetite for getting something for nothing, or much for little, which had its incipient manifestation when he was Governor in the cultivation of a private oat crop at public expense, and its latest development in the Oregon land affair, might be detailed as startling inconsistency between the word and the deed.

Mr. Gonzales states that the citizens of Columbia gladly spent much more than the cost of the luncheon to entertain the President.

ARRESTED, BUT KEPT HIS DOG.

Zealous Woman S. P. C. A. Member Thought Pragle's Pet Was in Danger.

Mrs. Catherine Campbell of 113 West Twenty-sixth Street, a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, while walking through West Twenty-ninth Street on Saturday afternoon saw a small dog sitting on a newspaper in the middle of the street, seemingly looking for its master.

Mrs. Campbell picked up a piece of string and made a leader of it for the dog. Just then William Neagle of 330 East Thirtieth Street, the janitor of a nearby building, came from the basement and wanted to know what Mrs. Campbell was doing with his dog.

"I found this poor, little dog alone in the middle of the street in danger of being run over, and apparently without any one to go to, and I am going to take it to the Animal Society, of which I am a member," Mrs. Campbell told Neagle.

"That dog's mine," replied Neagle, "and I have a license for him. Give him to me."

"I'll do nothing of the kind. I found this poor animal in danger of its life in the middle of this busy street, and with no one to care for it. We have a home for such animals, and I am going to take it there," Mrs. Campbell said.

Neagle got hold of the string and began pulling. The string broke while Mrs. Campbell and Neagle were having a tug of war with the dog at stake.

The noise of the scuffle brought Traffic Policeman Piedmont of Traffic Squad C, and Mrs. Campbell told him to arrest Neagle for calling her names.

After hearing the case in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Magistrate Barlow discharged Neagle.

"But, your Honor, he hurled epithets at me," said Mrs. Campbell.

"Well, I do not think he hurt you very much, and then, you must remember, he did not want to lose his pet dog, which he had licensed in order to protect it," replied the Magistrate.

TAILOR INHERITS $100,000.

Owes Final Settlement to Woman Lawyer Who Went to Austria.

To Herman Ehrenhaft of 140 Ridge Street, a poor tailor with a large family, came the news a short time ago that in a few months he would have a fortune of $100,000.

Mrs. Sophie Mayer, a lawyer of 105 Attorney Street, said yesterday that this is how it happened:

Ehrenhaft comes from Galicia, Austria, where his aunt, Julia Plewgsky, lived. She was of humble birth, but Kavknor, her husband, was of a noble Polish family. He lived at Radow, Gallcia, till seven years ago, when at his death he left practically all his fortune to his wife and her heirs. There were no children, and when, two years ago, she also died, she left her estate to the tailor and his sister.

Her husband's relatives contested the will. Ehrenhaft then went to Mrs. Mayer. According to her story, she went early last Summer to Austria, where no woman of any nationality had ever practiced law, and got from the Department of Justice permission to argue in the Court of Inheritance in Radow. She went there, she says, and retained to assist her Elias Goldhammer, an Austrian lawyer.

She argued in Polish, and finally overcame, she says, the contention of the other side that the property went to the widow only for her lifetime.

She then made arrangements to have the property sold, and in five months or so the $100,000 will come to Ehrenhaft in his little tailor shop, she says.

WISHED WATCH WAS A DOG.

Sausage Maker Told Police He Had No Use for Timepiece He Found.

Robert Weinland, once a tailor in the German Navy and for ten years a vender of hot sausages and sauerkraut at Tremont and Third Avenues, walked into the Bronx Police Headquarters early yesterday morning and laid a gold watch on the desk before Capt. Brennan, saying:

"I found this by the side of my stand soon after midnight. I have no use for it. Maybe you can find an owner for it. Now if it had been a dog—"

Capt. Brennan interposed at this point, but complimented Weinland on his honesty.

ADMIT THEY ARE BURGLARS.

Two Young Men Confess That They Plundered a Harlem Home.

Two young men, arrested on Saturday night in Harlem at Third Avenue and 123d Street by two detectives because they acted suspiciously, admitted yesterday, in the Harlem Court, that it was they who entered the apartments of Mrs. Sadie E. Wilson, at 2,053 Lexington Avenue, on Wednesday night, and stole about $150 worth of jewelry which Mrs. Wilson had put in the icebox. One had a pistol on him, the other a jimmy.

The prisoners said they were Charles Upton, son of Dr. William H. Upton of 1,904 Lexington Avenue, and Julius Beimsch of 105 East Tenth Street. A part of the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Wilson's apartment was found on them, and they promised they would show the detectives where they had disposed of the rest of it to-day. They were remanded to the care of the Harlem Detective Bureau by Magistrate House.

Young Upton has caused his family much trouble, said the police. According to them, the youth chloroformed his father in March, 1905, and then looted the house. For that he was sent to the Elmira Reformatory, and since his release from there he has been arrested several times. When a reporter called at Dr. Upton's house last night to ask about his son the father said:

"I have disowned him, and know nothing about him."

SCOTT IN FINE FORM.

Larchmont Marksman Carries Off Honors at Weekly Shoot.

The week-end shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club was well attended, and as the annual beefsteak dinner to the Lambs came off in the evening a great many members of the visiting club enjoyed the sport. The weather was hazy and the light bad for the marksmen, but many ties had to be shot off. Stuart Scott, David Rait, and W. J. Elias divided the honors of the day, Scott winning four events and Rait and Elias two each, as the following scores show. Much interest was manifested in the close shooting, and the Lambs' men stood back of the traps and urged the competitors to their best efforts. The scores:

SAUER GUN PRIZE.

25 Birds, Unknown Angles, Handicap.

	Hits.	H'cap.	Total.
Stuart Scott	23	0	23
W. J. Elias	24	0	24
K. R. Hooker	20	0	20
Gus Grieff	23	0	23
A. B. Alley	16	5	21
R. L. Spotts	21	0	21
J. Ross Collins	17	3	20
T. Lenane	11	1	12
H. S. Wells	20	0	20
David Rait	19	3	22

MORRISON'S NOVEMBER CUP.

25 Birds, Handicap, Unknown Angles.

	Hits.	H'cap.	Total.
Stuart Scott	21	1	22
W. J. Elias	18	0	18
K. R. Hooker	19	1	20
Gus Grieff	20	0	20
A. B. Alley	19	5	24
R. L. Spotts	20	1	21
H. T. Shriver	21	1	22
T. Lenane, Jr.	13	2	15
H. S. Wells	23	0	23
David Rait	21	3	24

BAUDOINE PRIZE.

25 Birds, Handicap, Unknown Angles.

	Hits.	H'cap.	Total.
Stuart Scott	19	1	20
W. J. Elias	20	0	20
K. R. Hooker	20	1	21
Gus Grieff	19	0	19
A. Bryan Alley	17	5	22
R. L. Spotts	22	1	23
H. T. Shriver	21	1	22
T. Lenane, Jr.	19	2	21
H. S. Wells	22	0	22
W. B. Short	12	3	15
G. H. Knowlson	19	0	19
David Rait	22	2	24

ACCUMULATIVE CUP.

25 Birds, Unknown Angles, Handicap.

	Hits.	H'cap.	Total.
W. J. Elias	20	0	20
K. R. Hooker	14	1	15
G. Grieff	21	0	21
R. L. Spotts	19	1	20
T. Lenane	17	2	19
H. T. Shriver	19	1	20
W. B. Short	15	3	18
Stuart Scott	25	1	26
H. S. Wells	23	0	23

TEN BIRDS; SCRATCH; UNKNOWN ANGLE.

Stuart Scott	9	H. S. Wells	9
W. J. Elias	6	R. L. Spotts	9
K. R. Hooker	8	J. Ross Collins	8
Gus Grieff	8	T. Lenane, Jr.	7

FIFTEEN BIRDS: SCRATCH; UNKNOWN ANGLE.

Stuart Scott	14	R. L. Spotts	10
W. J. Elias	13	J. Ross Collins	12
K. R. Hooker	13	T. Lenane, Jr.	7
Gus Grieff	14	H. S. Wells	14

CUP FOR DOUBLES.—TWENTY BIRDS; SCRATCH.

Stuart Scott	12	E. L. C. Robbins	13
W. J. Elias	13	E. G. Unitt	10
R. L. Spotts	11	W. B. Short	11
K. R. Hooker	11		

HIGH GUN FOR THE DAY.

Stuart Scott	123	K. R. Hooker	105
W. J. Elias	114	R. L. Spotts	112

Out of 145 targets.
Stuart Scott, winner.

Wolgast Defeats Piet.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Al Wolgast defeated Henri Piet, the Frenchman, here to-day in two rounds. A terrific right swing to the jaw put the Frenchman on the floor for the count of six in the first part of the second round. Fierce infighting followed, ending with a crashing jab to the stomach that put Piet out permanently a minute later. Wolgast weighed 129 pounds and Piet about 134. The Frenchman rushed Wolgast from the start, and virtually ran into the blows that finished him.

Detroit Shuts Out Almendares.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Detroit American League baseball team to-day defeated the Almendares team by a score of 4 to 0.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; colder Tuesday in interior; light to moderate northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina and Georgia—Partly cloudy Monday, showers at night or Tuesday; colder Tuesday in the interior; light to moderate northeast to east winds on the coast.

Eastern Florida—Local showers Monday. Tuesday generally fair, with colder in northwest portion; moderate northeast to east winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Showers and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; light variable winds, becoming northerly.

Mississippi—Colder and fair Monday, preceded by showers in eastern portion. Tuesday fair; light to moderate northwest to north winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday, preceded by showers in southeast portions; colder. Tuesday fair; light to moderate north to northeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; moderate northeast to east winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer in extreme northern portion, with possibly rain or snow. Tuesday partly cloudy; rain in northern portion.

Utah—Fair in northern, snow followed by fair in southern, portion Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Oklahoma—Fair Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer.

Arkansas—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; somewhat warmer in western and central portions.

Tennessee—Colder and generally fair Monday and Monday night. Tuesday, partly cloudy.

Kentucky—Fair, colder Monday and Monday night. Tuesday, fair; colder in eastern portion.

Ohio—Rain and colder Monday; much colder at night. Tuesday, fair; moderate to brisk west to northwest winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair, much colder Monday. Tuesday, fair and cold; moderate west to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan.—Rain or snow and much colder. Monday, with brisk to high west to northwest winds. Tuesday, fair and cold.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow in eastern, snow in western, portion Monday; much colder, with brisk to high westerly winds. Tuesday, cold and generally fair.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday, except snow in extreme northern portion; much colder in eastern and southern portions, with brisk to high westerly winds. Tuesday, fair.

Minnesota—Fair Monday, except snow in northeast portion; continued cold. Tuesday, fair, not quite so cold, diminishing westerly winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday; colder in central and eastern portions. Tuesday, fair; not so cold in western and central portions.

Missouri—Fair, colder Monday; much colder in southeast portion. Tuesday, fair in eastern, partly cloudy and slightly warmer in western, portion.

North Dakota—Fair Monday; not so cold in extreme western portion. Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair, continued cold Monday. Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature.

Kansas—Fair Monday, except possibly snow in southwest portions; continued cold. Tuesday, partly cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Ithacans Fear Quaker Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Several of the members of the Cornell football team are now in the infirmary as the result of the hard struggle against Chicago yesterday afternoon. Hoffman, right half back, was badly banged up in the second half, while Seagrave also suffered bruises that warranted the coaches in laying them off for several days in the infirmary. Both are expected to get back to the 'Varsity line-up by the end of the week. The other members of the team came out of the game in good shape, though most of them were bruised. The coaches will begin to-morrow holding secret practice in preparation for the Pennsylvania game. They are not inclined to lay much stress on Cornell's improvement yesterday, asserting that the Ithacans are still a green team, pointing out that they lost several good opportunities to win the game by failing to size up the situation properly. They also think that the fact that Pennsylvania was beaten by Michigan is all the more reason why she is to be feared. The Quakers always rally for the Cornell game, they say. The coaches also refuse to give much credit to Cornell's work at rushing the ball. They are not convinced that it was not Chicago's weak defense that helped the Ithacans materially.

English Scores Easy Win.

By a margin of more than half a mile Harry English of the High School of Commerce won the Lenox Athletic Club's cross-country run at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday afternoon. The run was over the Jerome Avenue course of four and a half miles, and forty-two started. The first ten runners to finish were: Harry English, High School of Commerce, 25:50; Tom Egan, Lenox Athletic Club, 26:28; Brady, Lenox Athletic Club, 26:32; E. Reynolds, unattached, 26:41; R. Stevens, St. James's D. B. C., 26:50; M. Kirk, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 26:52; P. Rawley, College Settlement Athletic Club, 27:01; T. Heffernan, Lenox Athletic Club, 27:05; E. J. McCormick, unattached, 27:11; R. Kellar, Lenox Athletic Club, 27:22.

Dislocates Hip in Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—At Jersey City this afternoon on the reservoir grounds Arthur Brooks, aged 19 years, had his right hip dislocated in a game of football. Brooks played right guard on a team named the Cartarets. The opposition team is known as the Decaturs. He was injured while blocking a plunge through his position. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital. The Decaturs scored a touchdown with Brooks out of the game. Only one half was played. The Cartarets failed to score.

Cassignol to Play Billiards.

Firmin Cassignol, the French champion, who is looked upon by many as the dark horse in the coming tournament which is to be held next week at Madison Square Garden, will play at John Doyle's academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, this afternoon and evening. Cassignol will meet two good amateurs.

SALESMEN.—Large New York house making popular-priced line of ladies' waists desires experienced traveling salesmen. O 60 Times, Times Square.

Guide for Buyers
Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.
For rates for advertising in this department telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES AND SIGNS. W. A. Anderson & Co., 81-83 Fulton St.
AUTOMOBILE TRUNKS. Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91-93 Mercer.
BOOKS. The Baker & Taylor Co., 33-37 E. 17th St.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS. Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
FURS. A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av. cor. 17th.
JEWELRY. S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
JEWELRY BOXES & Window Novelties. Albert Borgzinner & Co., 66 Nassau St. Worsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
KNITTED UNDERWEAR. American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS. Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Ave. Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's. Louis Auerbach, 842-844, & 846 Broadway. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way. Kelser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St. SOLIDSILK SCARVES, Louis Auerbach, 846 B'way.
RAINCOATS. Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
RIBBONS. Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SELECTED ITALIAN WINES. Francesco Tocci, 520 Broadway.
SMYRNA RUGS. Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods. The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane. Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS. Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
TOYS. Playmate Toy Manufacturing Co., 6 E. 14 St.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS. James R. Kelser, 10-16 West 20th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Keene, cloaks, suits, and costumes; Miss Ida Holtz, misses' cloaks and suits; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; Mr. Aal, cloaks and suits; 684 Broadway.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Clay Meyer, cloaks, suits, and dresses; R. Lockhart, waists and misses' cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Cole, gloves; 458 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Smith, neckwear; F. W. Stern, hats; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Latham.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Latham.

Hunter, Tuppen & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. N. Owen, upholstery goods; 192½ Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; Hoffman House.

"Fair," Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Wall, underwear, hosiery, and gloves; 214 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Broztell.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wolcott.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Montgomery, Ala.; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 31 Union Square; The Breslin.

Heimann, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Heimann, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway.

Hodges Brothers Company, Baltimore, Md.; D. Larrabee, notions; Hotel Grand.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. C. Everett, books; 2 Walker Street; The Hermitage.

McAuslan & Walker, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Walker, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, and ribbons; Miss Collins, waists; Hotel Navarre.

Prance, H. C. Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; H. C. Prange, domestics; Hotel York.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyer, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Bishop, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Flanders.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Frisch, ladies' suits, corsets, waists, and muslin underwear; E. Loewi, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Flanders.

Warwick, Barrett & Shipley Company, Charleston, West Va.; C. R. Shipley, dry goods; Hotel Grand.

Growth of the Sunday Times

In the ten months ending October 31, 1909, the Sunday edition of The New York Times printed 1,168,932 lines of advertising, an increase over the corresponding period of 1908 of 453,178 lines, a greater gain than that of any other New York newspaper.

Times readers are intelligent and prosperous. They are desirable customers, and advertisers value their patronage.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times largely exceeds 100,000 copies, and its Sunday city sale is greater than the combined Sunday city sales of at least two other New York newspapers popularly ranked with The Times as to character of circulation, while the purchasing power of its circulation is not excelled by that of any other Sunday newspaper without an exception.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTUMN RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
THE LENOX
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
NOVEMBER 1ST.
S. WEISSKOPF, Propr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Sea water baths. Open all the year.
F. P. COOK'S SONS.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.
A Mountain Beauty Spot
THE MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Apply Am. Hotel Bureau, 1122 B'way, N.Y.

NEW YORK—Briarcliff Manor.
Briarcliff Manor, New York.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE
Open May 1 to Dec. 1. Capacity, three hundred guests. Thirty miles from Manhattan. Modern garage and special provision for automobile patronage.
D. B. PLUMER, Manager.
New York representative at 5½ East 46th St. Mr. Plumer's Winter connection will be Hotel Green, at Pasadena, Cal., opening Dec. 1.

NEW YORK—Saratoga Springs.
Saratoga Springs Room and board, self-supporting women at Young Women's Industrial Club, 82 Circular St.; $4.25 to $6 per week; steam heat, electric light; open entire year.

NORTH CAROLINA.
PINEHURST
NORTH CAROLINA
THE CENTRE OF WINTER OUT OF DOOR LIFE IN THE SOUTH.
HOLLY INN
Opens Nov. 20th, 1909
THREE GOLF COURSES
SHOOTING, TENNIS, DRIVING
FULL INFORMATION
PINEHURST GENERAL OFFICE,
PINEHURST, N. C.

EGYPTIAN HOTELS.
CAIRO (Egypt)
The SAVOY HOTEL.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE.
PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY.
The CONTINENTAL.
Splendid open situation.
Opposite Esvekyeh Gdns. and Opera.
300 rooms, 400 beds. Moderate terms.
The ANGLETERRE.
The Family Hotel par excellence.
Comfort, quietness, and moderate terms.
A. WILD, General Manager.
Same management as MENA HOUSE and HELOUAN GRAND HOTEL.
Write for Pamphlet No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 2 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1909.

No. 1. For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Attorney Street, from the north side of Division Street to the south side of Grand Street.

No. 2. For regulating and repaving with wood block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Delancey Street, from 112.5 feet east of Ridge Street to the west side of East Street.

No. 3. For regulating and repaving with wood block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Bedford Street, from the north side of Houston Street to the south side of Grove Street.

No. 4. For regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West End Avenue, from the north side of Sixty-second Street to the north side of Sixty-ninth Street.

No. 5. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Charlton Street, from the west side of Greenwich Street to the east side of West Street.

No. 6. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Vandam Street, from the east side of Varick Street to the west side of Greenwich Street.

No. 7. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Pearl Street, from the north side of New Bowery to the south side of Park Row.

No. 8. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Beach Street, from the west side of Varick Street to the east side of West Street.

No. 9. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Harrison Street, from the east side of West Street to the west side of Hudson Street.

No. 10. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Rose Street, from the north side of Frankfort Street to the south side of Pearl Street.

No. 11. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, from 250 feet west of the west house line of Broadway to the Riverside Drive wall.

No. 12. For flagging and reflagging the westerly sidewalk and flagging and reflagging and sodding the easterly sidewalk of St. Nicholas Terrace, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the junction with Convent Avenue.

No. 13. Regulating and repaving with sheet asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Avenue C, from the south side of Twelfth Street to the south side of Fourteenth Street.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, President.

The City of New York, November 10, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN BULLETIN
$325 and up
S. S. Cincinnati
(17,000 TONS)
ORIENT CRUISE
80 DAYS
Leaves New York Jan. 29, 1910
23 ports of call, including Madeira, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nile, Holy Land.
21 years' experience in arranging and conducting cruises ensures efficient management
Send for illustrated book
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
THE VOYAGE OF DELIGHT
The line which has originated many of the novel features in ocean travel which greatly add to the pleasure of a trip abroad.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILINGS
S. S. Pres. Grant, Nov. 17, 1 P. M.
S. S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Nov. 20, 10 A. M.
ITALY AND THE NILE
CONVENIENTLY REACHED BY OUR
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
CINCINNATI, MOLTKE, & HAMBURG
The splendid, large steamships sail Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, 29, etc., for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, (with occasional calls at the Azores and Madeira Islands.) Excellent connections with steamers of Hamburg & Anglo-American Nile Co.'s services up the Nile through EGYPT.

Cunard Cruises to ITALY via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar
Offer the unsurpassed in Luxurious and Comfortable Ocean Travel
By the great 20,000 ton steamers
"CARONIA" Nov. 27, Jan. 8, Feb. 19
"CARMANIA" Jan. 22, Mar. 5
Largest triple-screw turbine in the World
"SAXONIA" Dec. 4, Feb. 5, Mar. 19
Twin-Screw, 14,300 tons
For Full Particulars and Reservations apply to
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal, or Local Agents.
CONTINUING TO EGYPT AND FIUME

Cruises de Luxe to the West Indies
By New Twin Screw
"AVON"
11,500 tons
TWO CRUISES (31 days each) $150 up From New York January 15 and February 19
EASTER CRUISE (18 days) $85 up from New York March 25
Also Yachting Tours by New Twin-Screw "BERBICE" through the West Indies
Bermuda
NEW WEEKLY SERVICE
By R.M.S.P. "OROTAVA" 6000 Tons
Dec. 15th and every Wednesday
Comfortable voyage to this delightful Island by Ocean Liner
High Class Cuisine—Orchestra
Electric Fans in all Rooms
Christmas Vacation Special rates including Hotel and Excursions
Sailings of Dec. 15th, 22nd and 29th to Bermuda
Sailing of Dec. 24th to Jamaica, Panama Canal, Barbados, Bermuda, Etc.
Complete illustrated booklets on request
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
SANDERSON & SON, 22 State St., N.Y.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY R.M.S.P.
JAMAICA-COLON, BARBADOS, Etc.
Tagus....Nov. 27. Magdalena Dec. 25
Oruba.....Dec. 11 Clyde.....Jan. 8
Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up
SANDERSON & SON, G. P. & F. A., 22 State St., N.Y.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52-56 North River, 10 A. M.
QUEENSTOWN—FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL, LONDON—PARIS,
Quickest Route to London and Continent
via Fishguard.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
Lusitania.....Nov. 17 | Lusitania.....Dec. 8
Mauretania.....Dec. 1 | Carmania.....Dec. 11
Carpathia.....Dec. 4 | Campania.....Dec. 15
TO ITALY { S. S. Caronia Nov. 27 / S. S. Saxonia Dec. 4, Feb. 5, Mar. 19.
SPECIAL CRUISES.
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Steamships CARMANIA, CARONIA, SAXONIA, (14,300 tons.)
Italy and Egypt.
Via Azores—Madeira—Gibraltar.
Caronia.....Nov. 27, Jan. 8, Feb. 19
Saxonia.....Dec. 4, Feb. 5, Mar. 19
Carmania.....Jan. 22, March 5
HUNGARIA-AMERICAN SERVICE
TO PIRAEUS, VIA GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
Caronia.....Nov. 27, noon Caronia.....Jan. 8
SAXONIA..Dec. 4, noon Carmania...Jan. 22
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
To Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.
From Pier 45, N. R., (Christopher St.) at 1 P. M.
Arapahoe.....Nov. 16 Mohawk.....Nov. 19
Huron.....Nov. 17 Comanche.....Nov. 20
Pier 45, N. R., and 290 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.
38th Annual Series. Programmes.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245, 1200 B'way.
649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Av., New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North, week days only. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M.; foot East 22d St., 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 27, E. R., 11 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK. Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLE'S LINE TO ALBANY
Magnificent steamers C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK leave N. Y. daily (Sundays excepted,) Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.
CITIZENS LINE TO TROY
New steamers TROJAN or RENSSELAER leave New York daily (Saturdays excepted,) Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th St., at 6 P. M.
Sunday steamers touch at Albany.
ROUND TRIP $2.50, Via BOTH LINES.
Splendid accommodations. Rooms heated. Connecting with trains for points North, East and West. Express Freight Service. Quick Delivery

"MANHATTAN LINE" TO ALBANY $1.00 ONE WAY $1.50 ROUND TRIP
STEAMERS FRANK JONES AND SARATOGA
From Pier 54, N.R., ft. W. 14 St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P.M.

JOY LINE 240 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..6:46 | Sun sets..4:44 | Moon sets..6:26

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:46	9:05	2:18	3:15
Governors Island	8:49	9:08	2:32	3:17
Hell Gate	10:39	10:55	4:47	5:07

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 14.
SS Celtic, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
SS Allianca, Cristobal, Nov. 8.
SS Cycle, St. Lucia, Nov. 5.
SS Peruvia, Naples, Oct. 29.
SS St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 6.
SS California, Glasgow, Nov. 6.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Nov. 11.
SS Northwestern, New Orleans, Nov. 6.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Nov. 13.
SS Prins Willem II., Gonaives, Nov. 8.
SS Afghan Prince, Barbados, Nov. 5.
SS London Bridge, Barbados, Nov. 8.
SS Santiago, Cienfuegos, Nov. 6.
SS Dacre Castle, St. Lucia, Nov. 6.
SS Morse Prince Savannah, Nov. 11.
SS El Monte, Galveston, Nov. 6.
SS Nacoochee, Savannah, Nov. 11.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 13.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Nov. 13.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 9.

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.

£50,000
City of Toronto
(CANADA)
4% Sterling Debentures

DUE JULY 1, 1944.

Bonds of £500 Sterling. Principal and Interest payable in New York (at par of Exchange 4.86 2-3); in London in sterling, and in Toronto. Interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

ACCEPTABLE FOR DEPOSIT WITH THE CANADIAN INSURANCE DEPARTMENT AT OTTAWA.

Price 99½%

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Members of the N.Y. & Boston Stock Exchanges
25 Nassau Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO
BALTIMORE

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds Yielding About 4.80%

These bonds are a first mortgage upon all property now owned or to be acquired hereafter by the Company.

The authorized issue is $30,000,000, of which $25,000,000 can be issued only to the extent of **80% of the cost** of improvements made or property acquired hereafter.

Moreover, no part of the $25,000,000 bonds can be issued unless the net earnings for the preceding year shall be equal to **twice the amount of the interest for one year** on all bonds issued and to be issued.

The Company has been in operation for a long period of years. The net earnings are largely in excess of the bond interest. Regular dividends are paid upon $5,360,400 capital stock

We recommend these bonds as being one of the highest grade investments of their character now available.

Write for Circular No. 821.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Streets
New York

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
37 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Foreign and Domestic Bankers
Bills of Exchange
Cable Transfers
Collections made on all European Points

Investment Securities

MACKAY & CO.
Bankers

Members New York Stock Exchange. Dealers in Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Interest allowed on deposits.

Nassau and Pine Sts., New York

While we deal in all classes of high grade bonds, we frequently buy and offer to our clients, municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds, concerning which we have an intimate and personal knowledge, and which, because they are not so well known to the investing public, yield somewhat more than the ordinary return.

Inquiry Invited.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
49 Wall St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

BLAIR & CO
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Domestic and Foreign Bankers

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Du Pont Powder Co. Securities
B'klyn Union Elevated Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & L't'g
Int'l Nickel Co. Securities
Oil Fields of Mexico
Babcock & Wilcox
Western Pacific
Eastman Kodak
Standard Paint
A. D. T. of N. J.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members New York Cotton Exchange.
Dealers in Unlisted and Inactive Securities.
Tel. 7865-6-7-8-9 Hanover. 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Interest in the international money situation shifted abruptly last week from the English and German markets to our own. With the November disbursements out of the way the German Bank management was able to make its 5 per cent. rate effective and thus avoid any further advance in the quotation, for the time being at least, and the same thing was true of the Bank of England. In fact, through additions of above $5,000,000 to gold and sharp reductions in loans the English Bank enlarged its reserve percentage to 50.75, a figure only twice surpassed at this season of the year in the last decade. From the point of view of the English money market the most important happening of the week was by all odds the releasing at last of French gold for export to London. The aggregate of shipments was not announced, but persistent reports had it that at least $8,000,000 gold would be forthcoming. With the adoption of this more liberal policy by the Paris banking community, or, more accurately, by the Bank of France, for after all that institution controls the situation, it is quite likely that a definite turn for the better will follow in the English market. This view may call for modification in the event of the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords and a consequent forcing of the English Government into the money market for funds to meet its needs until a new Governmental machine is in working order. Even in this contingency, however, there is a possibility that the money market will witness no return of its recent stringent conditions. If France continues gracious in the matter of releasing gold, and if the German money market displays no further symptoms of tightness, London may weather the rejection of the budget and a general election with relative ease.

The unexpected flurry in our own market last week followed substantial shipments of gold to South America for London account, and an unforeseen and heavy demand for money from interior centres. New York exchange at Chicago sold at 50 cents discount, the most unfavorable rate touched during the present crop moving season, and in addition to the direct remittances made by the banks to Chicago institutions some $400,000 was forwarded to that city through the Sub-Treasury. Large amounts, including one shipment of at least $600,000, were also forwarded to St. Louis and to the various sources mentioned it was estimated at the close of the week that the loss to the banks had run above $11,000,000. The reasons for the exports of gold to South America are perfectly plain. We are assuming, not, of course, by choice, a burden in this respect which would otherwise devolve upon London, but last week's losses to the interior came as a surprise to the banking fraternity. Among the various explanations offered was one that Chicago bankers had expected to finance the movement of the crops this year without recourse to this city, but found their expectations upset by the slowness with which wheat is being turned into money. Where cotton has been hurried to market for the purpose of obtaining the exceptionally high prices ruling, grain has been retained for even higher prices. In one way this has proved helpful to the money market, for it has obviated the usual simultaneous financing required by the two great crops. Another suggestion put forth to explain the Chicago call for funds was that it reflected preparation on the part of bankers there for the Controller of the Currency's call for condition, which is about due. Whatever the immediate reason may be, banks here which are always affected by interior withdrawals, look for the movement to continue, and while the results of the shipments last week were offset in the showing of the banks on Saturday through undisclosed agencies, it is perfectly apparent that even these sources of supply must have their limits, and that artificial stimulation of the money market is hazardous at any time and entirely uncalled for in the present instance. Reasonable prudence in the extension of accommodation; moderation on securities markets, and, it might be added, on the Cotton Exchange, where wild speculation is the direct cause of the closing down of factories in our own country and in England and Germany, are the only requisites to the maintenance of the money market in a comfortable and natural position.

There was both good and bad in the report on the production and consumption of copper in the month of October, issued near the week's close by the Copper Producers' Association. The good features are found in the gains in consumption, both at home and abroad, exports enlarging by 6,183,000 pounds and home deliveries by 14,254,000 pounds. On the other hand, production continued so heavy as to overcome these gains, leaving an increase of 2,036,000 pounds in stocks on hand at the month's close. This is a smaller increase than had been reported in the two preceding months, but it compares unfavorably with the very large decreases in May, June, and July. No better evidence could be desired than this report of the timeliness of the negotiations which are now under way among large producers looking to the effecting of an arrangement of some sort whereby control may be exercised over production. Three proposals have been considered by the committee of copper interests in charge of these negotiations. One of these, which contemplated a territorial division of the copper mining country, has been abandoned, but propositions to form a corporation along the lines of the steel combine, with issues of common and preferred stock for Amalgamated shares and the shares of a number of smaller concerns, or to organize a metals selling company which should control at least 70 per cent. of the output of copper in this country, are still under discussion. One of the two plans will perhaps be adopted before the close of the present week. Certainly no time should be lost in bringing about a working and workable agreement of some sort, since that only appears to stand between copper producers and prosperity. Another matter attracting considerable attention was the movement among railroad employes for higher wages. This has gone so far as the making of demands by several classes of employes of Western roads, and the extension of the movement to Eastern lines is already planned. The railroads are just recovering from the effects of a prolonged business depression, and in justice to shippers and passengers should spend the bulk of their expanding earnings upon their lines to make up for the "skimping" necessitated by the lean times. Wages of railroad men were not reduced during the depression, and, to put the matter as briefly as possible, it seems almost a foregone conclusion that if their request must be complied with now an advance in freight rates is almost inevitable.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

LONDON SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

Success of Bank of England in Attracting Gold from Continent Reassures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—There has been a very decided improvement on the money market this week, the most favorable point being the success attending the efforts of the Bank of England to attract gold from the Continent, two millions sterling having come in since last Sunday. Another favorable point is the sending of gold from New York to South America, thus lightening the demands on the London market of the latter country.

A peculiarity is the existence of two bank rates, an official 5 per cent. and an unofficial rate of 5½ per cent., being charged to the market for discounting short bills. This is due to the small supply of bankers with money available for Lombard Street.

The feeling in the stock markets was much better as the week advanced, mainly through the receipt of gold from the Continent, proving that a 5 per cent. rate is effective in attracting gold.

MONEY MARKET RULES BERLIN.

Prices Rise and Fall with Condition of Bank of England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The attention of the Boerse was concentrated on the international money market last week. Prices rose and fell from day to day in accordance with the money condition of the Bank of England. The relief offered to the Bank of England from abroad resulted in easing up the local situation and covering operations were the rule as against the realizations of the preceding week.

The week ended with advances for practically all issues and unwonted activity in Turkish loans on the strength of the prospective increase in the Ottoman tariff.

PARIS FEARS DEARER MONEY.

African Stocks and Others of an International Character Decline.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—During the past week the Bourse was rather agitated over the fear of dearer money coinciding with a serious weakening and decline in African stocks, though this was said to be due to the scarcity of labor and the lessening of the gold output.

The unfavorable feeling affected other values of an international character, Rio Tinto being notably unsteady and varying yesterday from 19.52 at the highest to 19.42 at the close. The speculative groups of stocks have shown the greatest uncertainty.

State issues remained firm. There was little activity in railway stocks, and industrial stocks were quiet.

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The above is the title of the fifth of the series of pamphlets which we are preparing describing the important railroad systems of the United States.

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Warned by Shortage, Mills Are Pushing Work on Additions to Billet Plants.

RECORDS STILL CLIMBING

Pittsburg District Mills Keeping Up High Pressure Production—Prices Up on Some Lines—Puddlers Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG Nov. 14.—The complete failure of the semi-finished steel mills of the country to keep pace with the rush which began last August has had its effect, to be seen in announcements by the Steel Corporation and the independents in the Pittsburg district of plans which will add 30 per cent. to the billet, bar, rod, plate, and shape capacity of the district by the close of next year. The Carnegie Company is centring its energies on these plans, which comprehend new merchant mills at Girard, Ohio, just outside of Youngstown.

The American Steel and Wire Company has announced extensions to its plants at Cleveland, Ohio; Sharon and Allentown, Penn., and a new plant at Birmingham, Ala. The announcement was made during the week of plans for a new fabricating plant by the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company of Pittsburg at Indiana Harbor, just out of Chicago.

The extent to which the steel plants of Pittsburg are being pushed was shown during the week just ended in the taking of 50,000 tons additional of Bessemer pig iron by three large steel companies in seven days, nearly all of it for November-December delivery. One of these, the Jones & McLaughlin Company, took 20,000 tons, to be delivered within thirty days. All three of these companies had announced to the furnace interests ten days ago that they had filled their needs for this year, but the mills consumed the supply faster than had been estimated.

Notwithstanding these sales — which bring the total of Bessemer pig iron in the open market in Pittsburg since Sept. 1 to 465,000 tons—the Steel Corporation influence in the market has kept the price down to $19, valleys, which has ruled on all sales for nearly a month. The furnace interests made no effort to advance the price on last week's sales, though the output to Jan. 1 has been considered sold up for the last two weeks.

Every steel company in the Pittsburg district will establish new records for production this month. The Clairton plant of the Carnegie Steel Company established a world's record for twenty-four open-hearth furnaces for one month by turning out 64,000 tons of steel ingots during October. The Republic Iron and Steel Company expects to establish a new high record for its plants by producing 66,000 tons of rolled products during November.

Extensive price advances in finished products were announced Friday and Saturday by the Steel Corporation and independents. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company announced an advance of 10 cents on tin plate and 10 and 15 cents on sheets, effective on Monday. The new base price on tin plate is $3.60; blue annealed sheets are advanced 5 cents, to $1.75; black sheets, 10 cents, to $2.40; galvanized sheets, 15 cents, to $3.50; painters' corrugated roofing, 10 cents, to $1.70, and galvanized roofing, 15 cents, to $3.

The Carnegie Steel Company opened its books for next year for sheet bars, fixing the price for first quarter contracts at $30, an advance of $2 a ton. The Carnegie company also advanced its quotations on steel bars 10 cents, to 1.50c, Pittsburg, and on plates and shapes 10 cents, to 1.60c, Pittsburg. These advances already had been anticipated by the independents. Jobbers in wire goods are expecting an advance, the Steel Corporation having refused to take orders for shipment further than thirty days ahead. The Pittsburg Steel Company anticipated such action by the Steel Corporation on Friday by advancing its wire quotations $2 a ton. Two wrought iron pipe interests, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Spang, Chalfant & Co., also advanced pipe prices $2 a ton. This change does not affect the Steel Corporation, which is not a producer of iron pipe.

The bi-monthly bar iron settlement, which governs the sliding scale of wages for the puddling mill workmen, was completed Friday. It gives the puddlers an advance of 12½ cents, to $5.50, the settlement sheet showing the average price of bar iron for the sixty days ended Oct. 30 to have been 1.40c, as against 1.355c for July-August. Bar iron has been sold during the last week in Pittsburg as high as 1.70c, Pittsburg mill, for prompt delivery. One contract was recently closed for a considerable tonnage for the first quarter 1910 at 1.75c, Youngstown mill.

The rail situation is improving, 40,000 tons of standard rails having been booked by the Carnegie mills here last week. Orders from Eastern roads now pending will probably allow for the starting of some of the idle rail mill capacity. At present the rail mill of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point, Md., is rolling steel billets for shipment into the Pittsburg district to relieve the present billet shortage here. One rail mill at the Carnegie Company's Edgar Thomson plant, Pittsburg, is also on billets.

The Pennsylvania system last Monday asked for proposals for the building of 5,000 steel cars, most of them for the lines West, the allotment to depend on the time of delivery. Thus far the order has been held up, none of the car companies wishing to guarantee delivery before March 1. Orders from railroads in the Central and Western States, now pending, total about 17,000 cars more. If these are all placed the principal car companies will have their capacities booked until well into May of next year. Orders for steel wheels already placed in the Pittsburg district will require over 200,000 tons of steel.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—There was a decrease in the quantity of fine copper produced by the Lake Superior mines last month, the figures being 19,632,394 pounds against 20,117,917 in September. The mines of Utah show a decrease of 600,000 pounds.

Giroux is finding high-grade copper ore in the limestone formation now being drilled. The hole on the Richard claim has already demonstrated 100 feet of ore, and is going 200 feet further—to the 1,000-foot level. Two more holes are also to be driven.

The ore now being mined by the East Butte Company averages about 4½ per cent. copper, besides silver and gold, and is said to be improving with depth. There seems to be no doubt of the permanence of the deposit. With a new hoist and an additional blast furnace the company is in good physical conditon for extensive operations when the market improves.

Shannon's annual report will show net earnings of about $90,000. The new ore bodies in the lower levels virtually double the value of the property.

The run-of-the-mine copper rock at the Lake mine is said to run as high as 50 pounds of copper to the ton; 165½ tons stamped as a test this week averaged 59.33 pounds.

Cumberland-Ely reports the amount of copper produced during the quarter ended Sept. 30 as 190,472 pounds.

High-grade ore has been encountered in the tunnel of the Ajax Mining Company, Beaverhead County, Montana. Values are in copper, gold, and silver.

Encouraging reports continue to emanate from the Corbin district, with at least nine companies doing extensive development work. Strikes at the Boston and Corbin, Montana-Corbin, Blue Bird, Pittsburg and Corbin, Butte and Corbin, and others prove that the district is rich in copper deposits, as well as carrying high-grade silfer ore.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The daily Consular and Trade Report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,111.—EXTENSION OF STREET RAILWAY—An American Consul in Mexico reports that the local Legislature has ratified a contract entered into between the Governor of State in that country and a local business man, representing a traction company, for the construction of a new electric railroad. The road is to run between two points about three miles apart, at one of which an amusement park or hippodrome is to be built. Name of the contractor can be obtained by interested firms upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures.

4,112.—HARBOR CONSTRUCTION.—A report has been received from an American Consular officer in the Far East transmitting a clipping from a local newspaper relative to a project for the opening of a new harbor in connection with a certain railway in that region. The Government has in view the construction of this harbor in order to facilitate the shipping, and engineers have lately been busy investigating and making estimates of the work, the cost of which will approximate $2,500,000

4,113.—FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS—A recent edition of the Brazilian Review announces that the President of the State of Sao Paulo has signed a decree authorizing the opening of a credit of $100,000 gold for improvements in the service of the fire brigade in the City of Sao Paulo.

4,114.—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER EQUIPMENT—An American Consul in Mexico reports that a company, composed largely of American citizens, capitalized at $500,000, has secured a concession from the local Government for developing a very valuable water power in his district. The especial business of the company will be the owning, operating, and conducting of an electric power business, and the use of franchises, concessions, and contracts connected therewith. The work to be done consists of dam building and the establishment of the necessary machinery needed in an electrical plant, together with lines for the transmission of power. Everything that is to be used in an undertaking of this kind will be purchased, and manufacturers of the United States, in the field for Mexican trade in the lines indicated, will do well to investigate. Full information as to the needs of the company can be obtained from the President or the Secretary, whose names are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.

4,115.—PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS—A report has been received from an American Consular officer in the Far East setting forth contemplated public works and improvements in that region, together with the benefits to be derived from interested American firms and capital in the undertakings. Further details can be obtained by interested concerns upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures.

4,116.—AMERICAN GOODS FOR TURKEY—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a letter from a firm of general commission agents in Turkey stating that it would like to get in touch with business houses in the United States carrying goods suitable for the trade in that country, with a view to representing them in the sale of such products.

4,117.—CONSTRUCTION OF A STREET RAILWAY—A franchise for the construction and operation of a street railway in a city of Latain America has been granted by the municipal Government to two residents of the city. The franchise calls for either single or double track and the use of any kind of power, and the railway is to run through the principal streets of the city and about a mile beyond the municipal limits. The Consul submitting the report states that the concession accounts have interested capital from the United States in the enterprise.

4,118.—MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF VARIOUS KINDS—It is reported that a company in Latin America will shortly let contracts for supplies and machinery that will amount to thousands of dollars. For further information correspondence should be taken up with certain individuals named in a report on this subject from an American Consul. The first machinery purchased will be that necessary for the establishment of irrigation works and canals. A great colonization scheme, involving many other projects, has also been formulated. Sugar mills will be established, supply houses, banks, and factories will be started, and industries of all kinds will be encouraged. It is even proposed to construct short lines of railway through the property of the company. This development will mean a new market for American products, and one that should not be neglected.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 13. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES 3,402,489 SHARES.

Range for Year 1908. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1909. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 13. Bid.	Ask	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 13. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 13, '09.
173	164	195 Apr. 17.	190 Jan. 20.	236	...	...	**Adams Express Co.**	100	8,651,000	Nov. 3, '09.	2½	SA	234	234	234	234	..	20
16⅝	5	16⅞ Aug. 3.	12¾ Feb. 24.	15	15¾	— ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '09.	3⅛	..	15⅝	15¾	15	15½	13¾	2,700
52¾	14	57⅝ Aug. 3.	38 Feb. 24.	53½	54½	— 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	54¼	54¾	53½	53⅞	47¾	2,990
88⅜	45⅛	91 Nov. 13.	65 Feb. 26.	90⅞	91	+ 4½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	87¾	91	87⅞	91	85⅞	379,790
35	13	50 Aug. 12.	33½ Jan. 5.	48	48¼	— ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	Aug. 30, '09.	50c	..	48¼	49	47¾	48½	31⅛	1,500
24⅞	9½	49½ Aug. 2.	20¼ Jan. 13.	47	47½	— 1¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	48	48	47	47	23	4,200
81¾	65	98 Oct. 4.	82 Jan. 7.	95	96½	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	96	96	96	96	..	100
10¼	4	14¾ Nov. 12.	7½ Feb. 23.	14	14¼	+ 1¾	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	12¾	14⅜	12¾	14½	9⅜	89,650
76⅞	44	86 June 4.	71½ Feb. 23.	84⅜	84⅞	+ 1⅛	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	83	85⅞	83	84½	74¾	17,300
50⅜	25½	76½ Nov. 4.	44¼ Feb. 24.	74⅝	74⅞	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	½	Q	119⅝	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	107	350
109	84½	124⅜ Aug. 3.	101½ Feb. 23.	119¼	120	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	QA	78¼	79¼	73	73	35	20,385
44¾	24¾	79¼ Nov. 5.	42⅞ Jan. 5.	73	73½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '08.	3	SA	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	97	133
97	88	107¼ Nov. 3.	98 Jan. 7.	103	105	— ¾	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	20,237,100	.....	..	..	247	247	247	247	..	112
205	179¾	255 Oct. 20.	205 Feb. 23.	235	250	+ 1	American Express Co.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '09.	3	Q	9	9¼	9	9	5⅝	2,730
8½	2¾	10 Sept. 3.	6¼ Feb. 25.	8⅞	9	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	3	..	47	49⅜	47	47¼	27	10,550
37⅞	12½	51⅞ Aug. 3.	34 Feb. 24.	47	47⅜	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	25	25	24½	24⅞	25⅝	1,350
31⅞	12½	42¼ Apr. 13.	18⅞ Jan. 8.	24	24½	+ ⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	15¾	16½	15⅝	16	13⅞	950
17⅛	5⅞	20 June 14.	12 Feb. 25.	15¾	16	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	19,042,000	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	43	43⅝	42¼	43⅜	30⅝	860
36¼	17	47⅜ June 14.	29 Jan. 12.	42½	43	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	62½	62¾	61¼	62	50½	4,200
59⅝	31⅝	69¼ Aug. 4.	49 Feb. 23.	62⅞	62½	— ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	Q	116⅞	116	115½	116	110	477
113	85½	122 Aug. 4.	109¼ Feb. 24.	115	116	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	7⅝	700
8⅝	3	11½ June 1.	7 Jan. 7.	8	8¼	— ½	American Malt. Corp.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '09.	1¾	QA	49½	50	48	48¼	..	700
51⅜	21	59 Sept. 20.	42 Jan. 7.	48	50	— 2	American Malt. Corp. pf.	100	5,601,000	.....	..	..	98⅝	99¾	97⅝	99⅝	95⅞	43,100
107	55½	104⅞ Aug. 12.	77¾ Feb. 24.	99¾	99¾	+ 1¼	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	111	112	111	111¾	107	1,865
110⅝	87¾	116¾ Aug. 6.	101 Jan. 2.	111½	112	+ ¾	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	91	91	90¾	91	84	450
84⅜	70	92 Aug. 25.	80 Jan. 4.	91	91½	..	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	66	66	64⅜	65½	39½	3,575
41	28	66⅛ Nov. 5.	34⅞ Feb. 24.	65¼	66	+ ⅛	American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	.....	..	..	131½	132	128	129	135⅞	3,674
137¾	98¾	136⅞ Sept. 24.	121 June 17.	128⅝	129	— 4⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '09.	1¾	Q	125	125	125	125	..	100
131	105	131 Apr. 8.	120 June 16.	120	125	— 2	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	2	Q	140⅜	141⅞	140	141⅞	132	23,320
132⅜	101	145⅛ Sept. 29.	125 Feb. 1.	141¾	141⅞	+ 1¼	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	253,234,100	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	100⅛	100½	99⅞	100¼	93	1,770
97½	72½	104 May 10.	90½ Feb. 6.	100¼	100½	+ ⅛	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	.....	..	..	34½	35	34	34¼	31¾	800
32⅜	15½	40½ Aug. 27.	26 Feb. 24.	34⅞	35	+ ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	30,501,000	.....	..	..	103⅜	103¼	103	103¼	96	600
97	78½	107¾ June 14.	93¾ Jan. 6.	103	103½	+ ⅛	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	48¼	51⅜	48	51⅜	52½	22,650
53½	27½	52 May 8.	37⅜ Feb. 26.	51⅜	51½	+ 3½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 20, '09.	50c	Q	126	126⅜	118⅞	120⅜	95¾	38,020
101¼	60	125⅜ Oct. 2.	97⅞ Jan. 13.	120¼	120⅜	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	114,199,500	June 1, '09.	2½	SA	105	105	104⅜	104¾	98½	1,680
104	83⅜	106⅜ June 29.	100¼ Jan. 13.	104⅜	104⅝	— ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	47,537,600	Aug. 10, '09.	2½	SA	138	138	136½	137	105	1,400
111½	59½	143½ Aug. 12.	107½ Jan. 14.	136⅜	137	— 2	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	July 10, '09.	3	SA						
111⅞	76½	122¼ July 29.	103½ Feb. 23.	116	116¼	— ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,206,800	Sept. 1, '09.	3	SA	116¼	116⅝	115½	115⅝	106½	6,300
94	80	96 Apr. 12.	92 Feb. 3.	90	93	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	2	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	90	137
27¼	12	38¾ Sept. 21.	18¾ Mar. 9.	34½	34½	— ½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,802,000	.....	..	..	34⅛	35	34⅛	34¼	27	1,100
57	35	69½ Sept. 3.	47 Feb. 24.	66	68	— 1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	67	67	67	67	56½	100
69¾	37¼	82⅞ June 7.	67 Jan. 9.	75¾	76	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	76¼	76½	74½	76	56	22,670
152¼	89	151½ Sept. 1.	118 Jan. 28.	142	143	— ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,994,500	Oct. 1, '09.	3	SA	142	142	141½	141½	140	1,100
24	12⅛	37 Nov. 13.	23⅞ Jan. 2.	35½	40	+ 5	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	½	Q	32½	37	32½	37	21	1,100
68	54	70 Nov. 12.	60¼ Jan. 11.	68	70¼	+ 2⅛	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 2, '09.	1¼	SA	70	70	70	70	..	100
180½	140	186⅝ Oct. 5.	165 Mar. 3.	184¾	185	+ ⅞	Canadian Pacific.	100	149,995,200	Oct. 1, '09.	$3½	SA	183½	185	183	184¾	178¼	3,925
...	...	9½ Nov. 6.	9 Nov. 8.	...	...	...	Canadian Pacific rights.	...	...	.....	..	..	9⅜	9⅝	9	9⅛	..	5,748
33	15½	51⅜ Oct. 7.	25½ Mar. 2.	47¼	47⅜	— ½	Central Leather Co.	100	30,364,200	.....	..	..	47⅞	48⅝	46½	47¼	28¼	17,150
102	75¾	111 Sept. 2.	99¾ Apr. 5.	108½	109	— 1	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	32,908,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	109	109	108½	108½	100	435
329	160	323½ Sept. 18.	215 Feb. 25.	290	300	— 4	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Nov. 1, '09.	2	Q	290	295	290	295	211¾	300
90⅝	25½	90 Oct. 8.	55⅝ Jan. 6.	87⅜	88⅝	— ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sept. 30, '09.	1	Q	88¼	89¼	87⅛	87½	46	31,270
68⅞	10	74⅜ Apr. 1.	57⅞ Feb. 24.	67	68	— ¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,524,800	Aug. 16, '09.	2	SA	66⅞	67	66¼	66¾	41⅞	600
...	...	21¼ Nov. 4.	18⅛ Oct. 29.	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛	Chi. Great Western, 3d as. pd.	100	44,465,100	.....	..	..	20¼	21	19¾	20⅝	..	7,400
...	...	35¾ Nov. 4.	30 Oct. 7.	34½	35	— ⅛	Chi. Great West. pf. A t,r. rcts.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '07.	2½	..	33	35	33	35	..	100
...	...	26¼ Nov. 3.	22¾ Oct. 27.	26¼	26½	— 1	Chi. Great West. pf. B, 3d as. pd.	100	23,124,900	.....	..	..	25⅜	25⅝	23½	23⅝	..	1,950
...	...	64 May 17.	53¾ June 11.	62	64	— 1½	Chi. Great West. deb., tr. rcts.	100	28,127,000	July 15, '07.	2	..	61½	62¼	61½	62½	..	200
152¼	103½	165⅛ Sept. 18.	141 Feb. 23.	156¼	156½	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	74⅜	75⅝	74	74⅝	47¼	9,800
164¾	138	181 Aug. 18.	158½ Mar. 15.	173½	174½	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '09.	½	Q	119⅝	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	107	350
185½	135½	198½ Aug. 18.	173⅛ Feb. 24.	185¾	186½	— 3½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	QA	78¼	79¼	73	73	35	20,385
70½	47½	79½ Feb. 16.	68 Jan. 30.	77⅜	77¾	— 2⅛	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	34,235,500	Dec. 1, '08.	3	SA	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	97	133
42	15⅜	51⅜ Nov. 5.	29 Feb. 23.	48½	48⅝	— 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '09.	3	Q	247	247	247	247	..	112
75	35	112½ Nov. 9.	67 Mar. 30.	111	..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	3	..	9	9¼	9	9	5⅝	2,730
59	27	68¼ Jan. 8.	51 Oct. 23.	55	56	— 2½	Colorado Southern.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	47	49⅜	47	47¼	27	10,550
79	50⅜	86 May 1.	76½ Jan. 2.	80	81	— ⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	25	25	24¼	24⅞	25⅝	1,350
76	39⅜	84½ Jan. 7.	73½ Jan. 2.	79½	80½	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	15¾	16½	15⅝	16	13⅞	950
27¼	14¾	81 Sept. 20.	21⅝ Feb. 23.	80⅜	80½	+ 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	43	43⅝	42¼	43⅜	30⅝	860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,773,500	Sept. 15, '09.	1	Q	62½	62¾	61¼	62	50½	4,200
107¼	96	165½ Jan. 4.	114½ Feb. 4.	144½	144¾	+ 1	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....	..	..	115⅞	116	115½	116	110	477
20½	10¾	26⅜ June 2.	16½ Feb. 24.	22⅞	23¼	+ 1¼	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,797,600	Oct. 11, '09.	1	Q	86	86½	85	86	76½	2,120
80	56	93½ June 1.	73¼ Feb. 24.	85⅜	86¼	..	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,797,600	June 15, '09.	$2½	SA	64	64	64	64	..	21
48¼	47½	62 Nov. 4.	45 Jan. 5.	60	65	..	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,941,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
181⅝	141½	200 May 14.	167¾ Feb. 24.	183½	184½	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,501,000	Sept. 20, '09.	2¼	Q	184⅞	184⅞	183½	184½	177	950
575	420	680 Apr. 22.	535 Feb. 6.	562	575	+ ...	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	Oct. 20, '09.	2½	Q	570	570	570	570	572	310
40¼	14¼	54 Apr. 20.	37⅜ Jan. 6.	48	48¼	..	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	48½	46	48	34½	4,525
83¼	39¼	90 Feb. 10.	79½ Jan. 6.	84	85	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,772,400	July 15, '09.	2½	SA	82⅝	84¼	83½	84¼	76	855
56	32½	71¾ Aug. 13.	56 Jan. 30.	60	62½	— 5¼	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1¼	..	62½	62½	58½	58¾	..	375
38⅜	27¼	41⅝ May 25.	32½ Feb. 23.	37⅜	38½	+ ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,764,500	Oct. 30, '09.	½	Q	37⅝	38	36⅜	38	35¼	1,100
18¾	6	21 Jan. 15.	14¼ Nov. 9.	14¼	15¼	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14¾	14½	14¼	16¾	150
33⅜	11¾	36½ Jan. 15.	28 Feb. 23.	28⅜	30	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28½	28½	28½	30	110
...	...	6½ Nov. 4.	5½ Nov. 8.	...	...	— ⅛	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	33	33	32	32⅞	34⅞	11,300
47⅞	20⅛	55⅝ June 12.	42¾ Feb. 24.	46¼	46½	— ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	46¾	46¾	46	46¼	48⅜	1,300
86¼	58	97 Oct. 18.	84¼ Jan. 6.	95¼	95⅜	— ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	39	39	39	39	40	250
88	74	92½ July 28.	85⅞ Mar. 26.	88	90	+ ¼	**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	88	91	88	91	87½	1,100
78	42¼	87⅛ June 14.	72 Jan. 13.	70½	80¼	— ¼	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Sept. 1, '09.	1	Q	94½	94½	94½	94½	..	50
157¾	116⅞	159½ Aug. 12.	133¼ Feb. 24.	145	145¼	— ⅜	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	106½	106½	106½	106½	..	100
6	1¾	5⅝ Jan. 16.	2 Oct. 18.	2¾	3	+ ½	General Electric Co.	100	65,178,800	Oct. 15, '09.	2	Q	162	163¼	162	162	155½	1,500
65	50	93 Aug. 27.	61 Jan. 21.	91	95	..	Granby Con. Min. Smelt. & Power.	100	13,487,100	Dec. 15, '08.	2	Q	98¼	100	98½	100	109	750
99	92⅛	108 Aug. 5.	98½ Jan. 6.	104	106½	+ 2½	Great Northern pf.	100	209,950,400	Nov. 1, '09.	2	Q	145⅞	145⅞	141	142⅞	139⅞	30,000
162¾	111	172¾ Aug. 12.	150½ Feb. 23.	162	163	— ½	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	...	.....	Sept. 15, '09.	$1	..	82	82¼	80¼	81⅞	74	8,900
109½	78¾	110 Jan. 4.	91 Mar. 12.	99⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛	**Homestake Mining**	100	21,840,000	Oct. 25, '09.	50c	M	80	80	80	80	93	160
148⅛	113¾	157⅞ Aug. 12.	136⅜ Feb. 24.	142⅛	142⅞	— 2⅞	**Illinois Central**	100	100,270,400	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	148¾	148¾	146	146¼	147	800
75⅛	48½	88½ Aug. 12.	65⅛ Mar. 12.	80¾	81½	— ⅝	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	93,262,100	.....	..	..	19⅛	23⅞	19⅛	22⅞	13¾	303,170
96½	67	93 May 10.	80 Nov. 12.	80	85	— 6	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	50	55⅝	50	55	35¾	88,350
149¾	122¼	162⅛ Aug. 12.	127 Feb. 23.	145½	146½	— 2¼	International Harvester.	100	60,000,000	.....	..	..	109¼	110	103	103	65½	3,700
29	6¾	23⅞ Nov. 12.	11⅝ Mar. 23.	22⅞	23	+ 3⅝	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	126⅜	126⅜	123¼	123½	109	700
49½	17⅞	55⅝ Nov. 12.	36⅜ Mar. 23.	54⅜	55	+ 5⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	14	16	14	15½	12	5,500
67⅝	52	111½ Nov. 5.	62 Jan. 30.	102⅜	104	— 7	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 15, '09.	½	Q	60	61½	58	60⅛	59	3,200
110¼	99	126½ Nov. 6.	100¼ Jan. 16.	123	124½	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	50⅞	54¼	50⅜	53½	33½	13,800
13¾	8	19¼ Aug. 24.	9½ Mar. 13.	15¼	15⅜	+ 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Nov. 1, '09.	1½	Q	89¾	90⅜	89¼	90¼	80	2,325
65	47	69¾ Aug. 3.	47⅜ Mar. 18.	60¼	61	— ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400	.....	..	..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	30	150
39⅝	13	54½ Nov. 12.	33¼ Feb. 25.	53½	53⅝	+ 2¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	51	51¾	51	51¾	48	200
84½	65	91⅜ Sept. 20.	82½ Jan. 30.	90	90⅜	— ⅛	**Kanawha & Michigan** tr. rcts.	100	4,002,500	.....	..	..	57	57	57	57	..	50
32½	10	36 Apr. 15.	27 Feb. 24.	28½	29	+ ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	69½	816
57	27½	62 Apr. 15.	48 Sept. 9.	51½	52	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	44	44	42½	43	30½	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1	Q	70¼	70⅝	70	70	64¾	700
56	29	61 July 9.	50 May 28.	48	57	..	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sept. 15, '09.	1½	Q	109½	110¼	108¾	109⅝	..	26,850
75½	57	82 Sept. 14.	74 Mar. 23.	80	80½	— ...	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	56	56	56	56	50	200
42⅜	18	50¼ Aug. 18.	37 Feb. 23.	42⅞	43	— 1	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '09.	3	SA	151¾	153	151½	153	116	2,500
72⅛	46	75½ Aug. 18.	67⅞ Feb. 24.	69⅞	70½	— ⅜	**Mackay Companies.**	100	41,380,400	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	93⅜	94½	92½	93¼	76	1,500
...	...	110¼ Nov. 8.	104 June 25.	109⅝	109⅝	..	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	75	75	75	75	70½	200
58	34	64⅞ June 14.	48 Jan. 23.	53	58	..	Manhattan Elevated.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	142½	142½	140¼	140¼	144½	760
125¾	87¼	162½ Aug. 12.	121 Jan. 29.	153	153½	+ ½	Mercantile Marine.	100	40,921,800	.....	..	..	8	8	7½	7⅞	8½	4,800
78	52	94½ Nov. 8.	70 Jan. 21.	92¼	93¼	— ½	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	.....	..	..	25⅜	25⅞	23½	24⅞	22⅞	18,550
71⅜	59⅞	77¼ Sept. 23.	69½ Jan. 9.	75⅞	76	— 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	9,550,400	July 1, '07.	1¾	..	24½	27½	24½	27½	30½	650
154⅜	120	153½ Jan. 4.	140¼ Aug. 30.	140	142	— 2½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	..	52	52¾	52	52¾	44	1,000
30	16	27⅝ Jan. 2.	18¾ July 9.	24¾	25	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	18,500,700	Oct. 16, '09.	3	S

CHARTERED 1866.

Brooklyn Trust Company

177 Montague Street } Brooklyn
1205 Fulton Street }
Cor. Wall St. & Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital $1,000,000
Undivided Profits $2,204,036

OFFICERS:
Theodore F. Miller, President.
Samuel W. Boocock, Vice President.
Alexander M. White, Vice President.
David H. Lanman, Treasurer.
S. W. Husted, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas T. Barr	Theodore F. Miller
Samuel W. Boocock	Willis L. Ogden
George W. Chauncey	Joseph E. Owens
William N. Dykman	John J. Pierrepont
William Hester	Charles M. Pratt
Francis L. Hine	George G. Reynolds
William A. Jamison	Charles A. Schieren
David H. Lanman	Edward M. Shepard
Frank Lyman	J. H. Walbridge
Howard W. Maxwell	Alexander M. White
Willis D. Wood	

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST London, E. C.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Surplus and undivided Profits.... 8,291,197

No. 3,553.
Treasury Department.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1909.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

The Audubon National Bank of New York, located in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

The Audubon National Bank of New York, located in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of October, 1909.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
[Seal.] Comptroller of the Currency.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co.
New York, Nov. 12, 1909.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account as of Nov. 1, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 316, 634, 841, 1076, 1157, and 1210, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on said bonds shall cease on and after the first day of May, 1910, and that the bonds will be taken up on that day at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

W. C. BROWN,
W. A. WILDHACK,
W. P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

TO THE AMERICAN STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARNEY PEAK TIN MINING, MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a plan has been lodged with the Central Trust Company of New York, pursuant to which, on compliance with its conditions on or before January 1, 1910, you will be entitled to exchange your shares in the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company for shares of the Pahasa Mining Company.

Copies of the plan can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company on application.

Dated New York, October 29, 1909.

LOUIS MARSHALL,
JOHN M. PERRY,
Trustees.

AGENCIES FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

WANTED by a reliable old-established house in Manila, P. I., a member of the firm now in New York. Manufacturers of first-class AUTOMOBILES, both for passengers and freight; of AEROPLANES, and of KITES for advertising purposes; of other meritorious ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, and of SPECIALTIES of any kind. Please send address to O 37 Times, Times Square.

HOLLAND'S LETTER
appears Daily and Exclusively in New York in
The Wall Street Journal

8% INVESTMENTS
SECURED BY
FIRST MORTGAGES
On available N. Y. suburban land; $300 to $5,000; interview only by appointment.
Charles Sibley May, 1 Beekman St., N. Y.

6% GOLD BONDS
Secured by 400% net assets.
Endorsed by TRUSTEES.
both corporate and individual.
AN ASSURED INCOME FROM AN ASSURED SECURITY.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
Estab. 1896. | 489 5TH AV., New York.

Irving National Exchange Bank
Strictly a Commercial Bank.
Resources over Twenty-nine Millions.
West Broadway and Chambers St., New York

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Smelting & Refining Company, quarterly dividend No. 2 of One and One-half Per Cent. on the outstanding capital stock, was declared, payable December 1, 1909, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Tuesday, November 23, 1909. Transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. Tuesday, November 23, 1909, and will be reopened Thursday, December 2, 1909, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. W. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.,
Engineers-Managers,
Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the Mobile Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable by check November 16, 1909, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 5th, 1909.

The preferred stock books will be closed on November 5th, and will reopen on November 16th, 1909.

R. J. GRAF, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

47th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the forty-seventh consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable November 30, 1909, to Stockholders of record at the close of business November 16, 1909. Transfer books will be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
82 Beaver Street, November 8th, 1909.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. (2%) for the period January 1 to June 30th, 1909, payable November 30th to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 24th.

The transfer books will be closed on November 24th at 3 P. M. and reopened on December 1st.

R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

BUTTE COALITION MINING COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, October 26, 1909.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Butte Coalition Mining Company a quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents (25c.) per share on the outstanding capital stock was declared payable December 1, 1909, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, November 15, 1909. Transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. Monday, November 15, 1909, and reopened on Thursday, December 2, 1909, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. W. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOTEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 15th, 1909, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 8th, 1909.

L. B. ELLIMAN, Treasurer.

New York, December 10th, 1909.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cit. R. & L.	$10,761,165	1	V	July 1, 09	51½	52½
Do preferred	6,906,177	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	95	96½
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	V	V	V	22	26
Do preferred	750,000	V	V	V	40	43
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,650,000	V	V	V	84	88
Atl. Av. 5s, '31	2,241,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 09	96	100
Atlantic Cst. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '45.	920,000	V	V	V	85	..
Atlantic Sh. L. 4s, '26.....	1,500,000	V	V	V	..	60
Augusta R. & E. 5s	1,000,000	V	V	V	100	101
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Oct. 9, 09	47½	48
Do preferred	3,100,000	1½	Q	Oct. 9, 09	92	95
Do 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 09	99¼	100¾
Do 1st r f 5s, '46	1,300,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 09	90	95
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	823,000	2½	S	Nov 1 09	97½	100
Bangor R. & E. 1st con. 5s, '35.	1,851,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	103	..
Binghamt'n Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,000,000	V	V	V	..	101½
Birmingham R. & E. Co. 5s...	957,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	103	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	Oct. 1, 09	91	92½
Do 6s.....	1,300,000	3	S	May, 1909	102½	106
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock..	900,000	¾	S	May, 1908	20	25
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 09	60	65
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1909	140	155
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	100	102
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, '24	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	102	104
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933..	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	95	101
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,500,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1909	195	198
Buff. & L. Erie Trac. 1st and ref. 5s, '36....	5,005,000	V	V	V	84¾	86
Buff. & Lock. Ry. 5s of '38..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100	101
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May 1, 09	191	194
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	102	103
Buff. & L. E. Tract. 5s, '36.	5,005,000	V	V	V	85½	89
Buf. & Niag. F. E. L. & P. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	98	100
Cen. Crosstown	600,000	3¾	Q	Apr., 1909	100	200
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1909	..	95
Charleston Con. Ry, G & El ($50)	V	V	V	V	25	30
Do con 5s, '99	1,713,000	2½	S	May, 1909	88	90
Charleston City Ry. 1st gold 5s of '28.....	780,000	2½	..	July, 1909	103	105
Chattan'ga Ry's	2,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 09	80	81
Do 1st 5s, '56	2,171,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 09	98	99
Clev., Painsv. & East. 1st 5s, '16	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	95	100
Cleve. Ry. 5s, '12	2,128,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	99½
Cleveland, El. & W. 5s.....	1,073,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	83	90
Columbia G. & E.	50,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 5s, '27	14,080,500	2½	S	July 1, 09	69	71
Colum's, New'k & Z. 1st 5s...	1,250,000	5	A	Mar, 1909	95	96½
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	102¼	103
Do unstamp.	1,809,378	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	104
C. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	30	38
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1909	80	90
Coney Isl. & R.	2,933,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 07	75	100
Do 1st con. 4s	2,000,000	2	S	July 1, 09	80	84
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	7,151,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1909	83½	85
Con. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 09	76	77
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	105¾	106½
Dallas E. C. 1st col. tr. 5s, '22	3,836,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	..	95
Dayton Ltg. 5s	2,235,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98½	98½
Detroit Ed'n 5s	8,284,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	100	101½
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1908	97½	99½
Do 5% sc., 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	45	55
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s. '31.	1,127,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98	100
East Penn. Rys. 1st 5s, '36.....	3,186,000	V	V	V	79	82
Economy L. & P. 1st m'tg. 5s, 1956	1,290,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Ed'n El. (L. Ang.) pf. stock.....	V	V	V	V	81½	85¼
1st ref. 5s, '22	9,327,000	2½	S	Sept 1, 09	99	101
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	¾	Q	Apr., 1909	250	300
El Paso El. 5s.	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1909	98	100
42d St. & Gr. St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1909	200	220
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, '10	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1909	99½	100½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50	75
Gd. Rap.-Musk. P. 1st 5s, '31.	2,013,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	98	100
Gd. Rapids Ry.	2,000,000	1	Q	Sep., 1909	103	103½
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 09	89	91
Do 1st 5s, '16	3,372,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 09	100	101½
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	V	V	V	94	96
Honolulu Rap. Tran. & Land 1st 6s, '27.....	635,000	3	S	Nov 1, 09	108	112
H. River Tun.: H. & M. R. R. 4½s, '57.....	57,000,000	2¼	S	Aug, 1909	85	86
N. Y. & N. J. 5s, '32	V	V	V	V	102½	104
Ind. Un. Tract. Co. 1st 5s, '33.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	72	77
Int. Ry. of Buff. Buf. Div. con. 5s, 1931..	4,706,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	107½	108½
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1909	107	108
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	July, 1909	99½	101
F. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100½	..
B. & N. F. Div. 1st 5s.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1909	105½	107
Inter. Trac. col. tr. 4s, '49....	17,955,000	2	S	July, 1909	70½	71½
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	May 1, 09	78¼	79¼
Kan. C. R. & L. pf	9,522,000	1¼	Q	Sep., 1909	82	84
Do 1st c. r. 5s	9,220,000	2½	S	May, 1909	96¾	97
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	90	94
*Knoxville R. & L. Co. 5s.....	1,932,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	93	98
Knoxv. Trac. 5s	824,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	105½	..
Little Rock R. & Elec. Co. 5s	.....	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	..
*Do 6s.....	365,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	106
Lock. & O. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	July, 1909	99	100
Memph. St. R. 5s	7,394,000	2½	S	May, 1909	99	100
Milwaukee El. R. & L. ref. 4½s	6,728,000	2¼	S	July 1, 09	95½	97
Mil. L., H. & T. 1st 5s of '29..	5,000,000	2½	S	May, 1909	102¾	104
Minn. Gen. El. 1st con. 5s, '33	5,486,000	2½	S	Jun, 1908	99	101
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	4,208,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 09	104½	105¼
Mobile Elec. Co.	950,000	V	V	V	..	20
Do preferred.	500,000	V	V	V	..	85
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,355,000	V	V	V	..	95
Nashv. R. & L.	4,000,000	1	S	July 1, 09	46½	46½
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	85	86
Do con. 5s..	4,954,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	102½	104
Do ref. 5s....	1,785,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	92	94
Nassau L. & P. 5s	547,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	99	101½
N'port News & O. P. Ry. & El. 5s, '41.....	1,700,000	2½	S	V	93½	95
Ninth Avenue.	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1909	160	170
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s...	100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	100	..
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	May, 1909	79	80
Okla. G. & El..	700,000	V	V	V	88	91
Do 7% cum. pf	1,000,000	V	V	V	95	99
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	4,850,000	2½	S	July, 1909	98	98½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Omaha El. L. & P. 1st g. 5s, '32.	1,143,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	97	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry..	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	96½	98
Pacific Lt. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	2,350,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 09	98	102
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, 1930	6,662,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes, '10.	4,000,000	2½	S	May, 1909	99¾	100½
Port. Gen. El. 5s	6,056,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	100½	101
Pub. Ser. Corp.	18,461,200	1	Q	Jun 30, 09	110	112
Do certs.....	19,730,570	2	S	Mar 31, 09	100	100¾
Pug. Sd. E. R..	3,500,000	..	..	.....	37	42
Do preferred.	3,000,000	3	S	July, 1909	85	..
Do 1st c. 5s, '32.	4,179,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	..	98
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	1	Q	Jun, 1909	103	110
Do preferred &	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar. 1, 09	93	96
††Do c. 5s, '30.	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 09	105¼	106½
††Do 2d 5s, '33	1,500,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	102	..
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, 1946	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	99
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,161,000	2½	S	May, 1909	101	103
San Diego Con. G. & E.....	700,000	1¼	Q	Jun, 1909	78½	83
Do preferred.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun, 1909	93	97½
Do 1st 5s, '39.	1,650,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 09	97	99
Savan. El. Co. 1st con. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	July, 1909	78	80
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	1,622,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	101	102½
Scranton Ry...	4,500,000	V	V	V	55	..
Scranton Ry. pf	1,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	102½	126
Do 1st 5s, '32	900,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100½	100¾
Seabeach 1st 4s	650,000	2	S	Au. 31, 09	75	85
Seattle Elec....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 09	116½	117
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 09	103½	104½
Do 1st 5s, '30.	4,565,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	105	106
Seat. Ltg. 5s, '44	2,093,000	2½	S	Sep, 1909	100	101
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25.....	1,982,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	100	101½
Second Av. stk.	1,882,000	2½	Q	Jan. 4, 08	18	21
Do 1st con. 5s	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 08	68	74
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1908	97	101
Do deb. 5s, '09	216,000	2½	S	July, 1908	75	80
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	..	.....	110	125
S. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1909	90	96
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	88	93
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s	3,941,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	98	100
Springfield R. & L. 5s.....	2,700,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 09	96	97½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1909	104	107
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000	3	..	Feb., 1909	69	..
Do preferred	1,250,000	1½	Q	July, 1909	103	..
Do gen. 5s, '46	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	103	103½
Tampa Elec. 5s	600,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
T'town, W. P. & 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	V	50	80
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, '96	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	..	75
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906...	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	25	35
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	Jan., 1908	200	275
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	V	V	V	21½	25
Do preferred	2,826,000	6	A	V	91½	93
Union Ry. 5s..	2,000,000	2	S	Feb, 1909	100¼	101½
United E., L. & P. of Balt. 1st con. 4½s. '29..	4,500,000	2¼	S	Nov 1, 09	93½	96
Union El. L. & P. (St. L.) 5s, '32	6,202,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	101	103
Do ext. 5s, '33	5,500,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	97½	99½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	7,542,000	2½	S	July, 1909	91	93
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,410,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	97½	98
Do stock....	1,500,000	1	S	July, 1909	57	60
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.....	V	V	V	V	64	66
Wash. R. & L.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	47	47½
Do preferred.	8,500,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	93	96
††Do gen. 4s	8,392,300	2	S	May, 1909	87	89
W'chest. El. 5s	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	60	75
West Penn. Rys. 1st 5s, 1931...	5,496,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	..	100
West'n Power...	12,000,000	V	V	V	59	60
Do 6% cum. pf	5,100,000	V	V	V	39	40½
Yonkers Ry. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	80	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alaska Packers	$5,750,000	¾	M	Sep 30, 05	82	..
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 09	225	230
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 09	104	107
††Am. Malt. 6s.	5,893,000	3	S	Jun, 1909	103	104½
Am. Tobacco...	40,242,400	110	Q	Sep. 1, 09	445	450
Am. Screw....	3,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	157	162
Am. Shipbuild'g	7,600,000	1	Q	Sep., 1909	63½	65
Do preferred	7,900,000	1¾	Q	July, 1909	108	110¼
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 09	41	45
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 09	98	102
Am. Un. Telph. (H'sb'g) 5s, '57	25,000,000	V	V	V	..	45
Am. Writ. Pap	9,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 09	26	27
††Do 1st 5s, '19	17,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	87	89
Assoc. Oil.....	40,000,000	1½	V	Mar. 1, 07	45½	47
Babcock & Wilcox, stock	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 09	103	107
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	2,000,000	V	V	V	90	97
Bliss & Co. ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	130	..
Do pf., ($50).	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	135	..
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s of '34.	413,600	V	V	V	70	80
Do 5s of '36.	780,000	V	V	V	57	62
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 14, 09	119	122
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 09	105	110
Boston Copper..	£750,000	..	..	.....	16¾	17
Br. Col. Cop. ($5)	$2,515,000	40c	Q	Sep. 4, 07	7½	7¼
Rutte Coal. ($15)	15,000,000	15c	Q	Dec 17, 07	30½	31
Case, Th. Mach. 1st 5s.....	3,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 09	99	100
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	125	130
Cen. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 09	86¼	87½
Do preferred.	1,875,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 09	85	86½
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,150	½	S	V	6	7
Do preferred.	1,267,260	3½	S	Sep. 1, 09	55	65
Cent. Fdy.....	6,650,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Cent. Fdy. pf..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	14	17
††Cent. Fdy. 6s.	3,800,500	3	S	May, 1909	69	71
Cen. Un. Telph.	5,450,927	1	S	Apr., 1896	35	38
Do 1st 5s.....	2,500,000	3	S	July 1, 09	102½	104
Do 5s of '99..	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	100
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	10	S	Sep 15, 09	595	600
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 07	25	27
Chic. Subway..	40,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7¼
Clev'd Furnace	1,000,000	V	V	V	165	210
Col. & Hocking C. & I. pf.....	200,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	78	90
Do 5s of '17..	691,000	2½	S	July, 1909	88	95
Do 6s of '56.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1909	100	104
Con. Coal 4½s, '34	4,675,000	V	V	V	95½	..
Con. Ry., Ltg. & Refrig.....	22,000,000	V	V	V	½	1½
Con. Rub. Tire	5,149,500	..	..	.....	2	4
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1909	10	20
Do deb. 4s...	3,865,000	3½	..	Apr. 1, 09	30	50
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	3,500,000	V	V	V	9	12
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 5s, '31.....	2,270,000	V	V	V	47	51½
Crocker-Wh'ler	1,653,000	V	V	V	95	..
Cudahy Pkg. 5s,	4,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	90	90⅞
Cumberland Tel. & Tel.....	20,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	142	148
Cuyah'a. Tel. Co. (Cleverl'd) 1st 5s	3,500,000	V	V	V	75¾	76
Dolores Mines..	£329,365	3	Q	Au. 25, 09	7	7½
Du P. de N. P..	$25,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15, 09	126	128
Do preferred	14,748,003	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 09	86	88
Do db. 4½s, '36	16,000,000	2¼	S	Jun 1, 09	88	89
Empire Steel...	2,500,000	3	S	July 1, 09	12	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 09	73	..
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	V	V	V	69	71

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 13, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Eagle Wh. Ld. pf	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1909	102½	105
Gt. Lakes Tow.	1,675,000	V	V	V	19½	24
Do preferred	1,952,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 09	94	95
Guanajuato Con	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 31, 06	1⅞	2⅝
Guggenh'm Ex.	22,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	213	215
Hav. Tobacco..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	21
Home Tel. & Tel. (Los Ang.) pf.	2,795,000	1¼	Q	Aug 10, 09	59¾	61
Ind. Nat. G. & O. 5s.....	6,000,000	V	V	V	92	93½
Int. Nickel....	8,822,632	†2	Q	Dec. 1, 09	140	160
Int. Nickel pf..	8,912,620	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 09	89	91
Internat. Salt..	18,228,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	8½	9½
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 09	52½	56
Interr-at. Smelt. & Ref.....	V	V	V	V	118	130
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	1,750,000	V	V	V	..	70
Kan. City Home Teleph. 5s, '23	2,978,700	2½	S	July 2

STEEL FOUNDRIES' EARNINGS

Smallest in Four Years, but Rapidly Picking Up.

The annual report of the American Steel Foundries Company for the year ended July 31 shows net income of $569,439 from operations and other income, bringing the total up to $632,566, from which interest, depreciation charges, &c., amounting to $612,845 were deducted, leaving a balance of net income amounting to $19,845.

It is explained in the statement of President Kelley to the stockholders that since much of the company's tonnage is derived directly or indirectly from railroads which have only recently begun to buy again in normal volume, the showing for the year is poor. Another branch of the company's business, that in miscellaneous steel castings, was also slow in recovering from the low levels reached after panic days.

A statement of gross earnings for the last four fiscal years is given, illustrating the loss in business. For the year ended July 31 last the gross sales were $7,138,008, against $8,964,188 in 1907-8, $19,463,521 in 1906-7, and $15,297,495 in 1905-6.

Since the close of the fiscal year, President Kelley says, "there has been a very material increase in the demand for the company's products, and orders in such liberal volume have been secured that it has been found necessary to put all of the company's plants in full operation."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Who Made 24 Claims for Classification Are Overruled.

Judge Martin, in the United States Circuit Court, has upheld the contention of the Board of General Appraisers that importers have no right under the tariff law to make a multiplication of claims in a protest dealing with the classification of imported merchandise.

The case before the court stood in the names of the John Zimmermann Company and J. H. Lichtenstein & Co., Inc., and was appealed by the importers from an adverse ruling of the general board. The Board of Appraisers overruled the protests of the importers because the protestants failed to make their protests specific enough. The protests each covered twenty-four separate provisions of the tariff, these provisions carrying about fifty different rates of duty. The board held, and Judge Martin approves, that the filing of a great number of claims under a protest covering one kind of imported merchandise is not a proper compliance with Section 14 of the customs administrative law, which provides for "setting forth distinctly and specifically the reasons for his (the importer's) objections."

In overruling the importers' claims and affirming the board, Judge Martin says it would be bad law and decidedly unwise for the court to hold that if the provision ultimately relied upon by the importer can be found somewhere in the protest, it is sufficient.

EXPORTS SET NEW RECORD.

Value of Goods Shipped from Country in October Exceeds Previous Figures.

Figures of exports for October, 1909, show the largest total in money value of domestic products sent abroad in any month since the high record was established in December, 1907, when the panic influenced unprecedented shipments.

In the following table the relative position of these items in October of this year and for the ten months' period to Nov. 1 is contrasted with the returns for 1908:

OCTOBER—BREADSTUFFS.

	1909.	1908.
Corn	$1,410,605	$1,290,000
Wheat	8,385,037	12,123,622
Wheat flour	6,022,526	5,908,155
All other foodstuffs	661,436	1,545,450
Meat and dairy prod.	8,736,740	11,933,312
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	1,179,132	1,578,506
Cotton	88,883,350	58,291,264
Mineral oil	8,364,804	9,112,739
Total value	$123,643,720	$101,783,048

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER.

Corn	$19,269,838	$18,420,359
Wheat	36,760,888	78,883,307
Wheat flour	38,270,663	49,806,835
All other foodstuffs	4,829,857	47,248,974
Meat and dairy prod.	112,286,053	134,060,708
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	12,823,511	20,046,329
Cotton	328,526,885	303,467,448
Mineral oil	83,454,219	90,079,893
Total value	$636,221,914	$702,913,853

THE ANTHRACITE OUTPUT.

Total Production 5,579,759 Tons and Since Jan. 1 More Than 50,166,647 Tons

The production of each anthracite company in October as compared with a year ago was:

October.	Tons, 1909.	Tons, 1908.
Reading	1,150,064	1,261,641
Lehigh Valley	917,136	958,227
Central R. R. of N. J.	*781,210	763,999
Lackawanna	846,194	903,472
Delaware & Hudson	440,171	578,932
Pennsylvania	*596,154	554,223
Erie	634,999	728,642
Ontario & Western	213,831	228,381
Total	5,579,759	5,977,497
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:		
Reading	9,558,541	10,089,009
Lehigh Valley	8,234,413	9,007,476
Central R. R. of N. J.	6,447,448	6,945,430
Lackawanna	7,753,873	8,245,273
Delaware & Hudson	4,980,449	5,283 699
Pennsylvania	4,770,738	4,941,169
Erie	*6,177,290	6,156,997
Ontario & Western	2,245,894	2,332,532
Total	50,166,647	52,997,585

*Increase.

Ends Profit Sharing.

The system of profit sharing by which the customers of the Corn Products Refining Company who dealt exclusively with that concern were allowed a yearly rebate of 10 or 15 cents per 100 pounds on their orders, will probably be abandoned after this year because of the opposition of some of the large consumers. The company initiated the system in 1906.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 18th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that meetings of the Common stockholders and Preferred stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1909, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting; and at 10:15 o'clock A. M. of the same day for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to consent to and authorize an issue of not to exceed twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) of the company's bonds, to be used in funding its existing floating indebtedness, the cost of certain of its construction and improvements, to provide further capital with which to develop, extend, and enlarge its railroad and facilities, and for other purposes needed in its business, such bonds to bear such rate of interest and mature at such time, and to be upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire Theatre Company, of Albany, will be held at the office of the Company at No. 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 138, on the 4th day of December, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10:30 to 11 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from November 20th to December 6th, 1909.

Dated New York, November 9th, 1909.

D. H. KEEFER, Secretary.

The Stockholders of the Mutual Profit Realty Company are hereby notified that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held in its office, Room 428 Marbridge Building, 1,328 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, November 29th, 1909, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

Notice is also given that at said meeting action will be taken on the question of increasing the number of Directors of said corporation from three to five.

Very sincerely,

ELMER DWIGGINS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 12, 1909.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEVENTRITT, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATILDA LEVENTRITT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1909. DAVID LEVENTRITT, JULIUS HIRSCHBERG, OLIVIA LEVENTRITT, Executors. LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HARNED, CAROLINE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE H. HARNED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James M. Tully, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1909. BEDELL H. HARNED, Administrator. JAMES M. TULLY, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOHN STAUDT, as Executor under the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Huber, deceased, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL SCHENKER, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1909, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

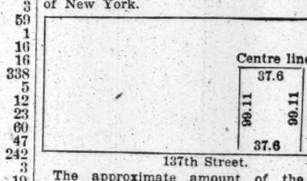
BEGINNING at a point on the Northerly side of 137th Street, distant sixty-two feet six inches Westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said Northerly side of 137th Street with the Westerly side of 5th Avenue; running thence Northerly, parallel with 5th Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence Westerly, along said centre line of the block, thirty-seven feet six inches; thence Southerly, parallel with 5th Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the Northerly side of 137th Street; and thence Easterly, along the Northerly side of 137th Street, thirty-seven feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1909.

LAUREN CARROLL, Referee.

GUSTAV LANGE, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff. Office & Post Office Address No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 8 West 137th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



137th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Thirteen thousand, three hundred forty-two and 32-100 dollars ($13,342.32), with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1909, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and seventy-eight and 03-100 dollars ($378.03), with interest from November 12th, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One thousand, seven hundred thirty-five and 95-100 dollars ($1,735.95) and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, now a lien on said premises, to secure the payment of the sum of Twenty-six thousand dollars ($26,000), with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum from September 17th, 1909.

The premises will also be sold subject to whatever right, title and interest the Raisler Heating Company may have by virtue of a notice of conditional sale or chattel mortgage No. 85,103, and filed against the premises above described, together with other property, and Cohen and Bramfield as vendees, in the office of the Register of the County of New York on December 7th, 1908.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1909.

LAUREN CARROLL, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, Borough of The Bronx.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Park Commissioner at the above office of the Department of Parks until 12 o'clock M. on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1909.

For the rental of stand opposite Woodlawn Gate on Jerome Avenue, Van Cortlandt Park, and privilege of selling refreshments, spirituous and malt liquors excepted, therein.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOSEPH I. BERRY, Commissioner of Parks, Borough of The Bronx.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, Borough of The Bronx.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Park Commissioner at the above office of the Department of Parks until 12 o'clock M. on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1909.

For the rental of small buildings and the sole privilege of selling refreshments, spirituous and malt liquors excepted, and renting bathing suits at bath houses at Orchard Beach, Pelham Bay Park.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOSEPH I. BERRY, Commissioner of Parks, Borough of The Bronx.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, Borough of The Bronx.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Park Commissioner at the above office of the Department of Parks until 12 o'clock M. on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1909.

For the rental of buildings known as skate house, at Indian Pond, and Pagoda, near music stand, Crotona Park, and the privilege of selling refreshments, spirituous and malt liquors excepted, therein.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOSEPH I. BERRY, Commissioner of Parks, Borough of The Bronx.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909, UNTIL 4 P. M. ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1909, for the position of MORGUE KEEPER. The examination will be held on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1909. The subjects and weights are: Duties, 6; experience, 4. The percentage required is 70. A physical examination is required. The minimum age is 21. The salary of this position ranges from $480 to $1,050 per annum.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed estimates for insuring the Municipal Ferryboats "Castleton" and "Stapleton" will be received by the Commissioner of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, November 22, 1909, at Pier A North River.

For particulars see City Record.

Astor Trust Company

FIFTH AVE. & 36TH ST., NEW YORK

Capital, $1,250,000 Surplus and Profits, $750,000

Interest Paid on Daily Balances

DIRECTORS

BENJAMIN ALTMAN, B. Altman & Co.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GEO. F. BAKER, Chairman First National Bank.
STEPHEN BAKER, Pres't Bank of the Manhattan Co.
GEO. B. CASE, White & Case, Attorneys.
JOHN CLAFLIN, President United Dry Goods Companies.
THOMAS COCHRAN, JR., Vice-President.
E. C. CONVERSE, President.
H. P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers.
JOHN I. DOWNEY, Building Construction.
ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman U. S. Steel Corporation.
ROBERT WALTON GOELET,
THOMAS W. LAMONT, Vice-President First National Bank.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres't Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Pres't Mutual Life Ins. Co.
GEO. W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres't Chemical Nat'l Bank.
SEWARD PROSSER, Vice-Pres't.
DANIEL G. REID, Rock Island System.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate.
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't Bankers' Trust Co.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Vice-Pres't Tiffany & Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice-Pres't Chase Nat'l Bank.

OFFICERS

E. C. CONVERSE, President.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, Vice-Pres't. GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
SEWARD PROSSER, Vice-Pres't. HOWARD BOOCOCK, Ass't Sec.
THOMAS COCHRAN, JR., Vice-Pres't. JAS. S. TROWBRIDGE, Trust Officer.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOHN H. VOUGHT and WILLIAM G. VER PLANCK, as substituted trustees, &c., Plaintiffs, against JACOB KATZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1909, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Perry Street, distant eighty-five (85) feet one and one-fourth (1¼) inches Easterly along the same from the corner formed by the intersection of the Easterly side of Greenwich Street and the said Northerly side of Perry Street; and running thence Northerly, along the Westerly face of the Westerly wall of the building on the premises herein described, twenty-six (26) feet two and one-fourth (2¼) inches; thence Northerly, parallel with Greenwich Street, nineteen (19) feet one-fourth (¼) inch; thence Easterly, at right angles to Greenwich Street, fourteen (14) feet seven and five-eighths (7⅝) inches; thence Northwesterly, along a line which forms on its Westerly side an angle of sixty-six (66) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes and ten (10) seconds with the last course, seventeen (17) feet three and seven-eighths (3⅞) inches; thence Northerly, along a line which forms on its Easterly side an angle of one hundred seventy-six (176) degrees twenty-one (21) minutes and forty-five (45) seconds with the last course, fourteen (14) feet two and one-fourth (2¼) inches, more or less, to a point in a line drawn parallel with and distant seventy (70) feet Northerly from the Northerly side of Perry Street; thence Easterly, parallel with Perry Street, twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence Southerly, part of the distance along a fence and along the Easterly face of a stone retaining wall, and along the Easterly face of the Easterly wall of the building on the premises herein described, seventy (70) feet to the Northerly side of Perry Street; and thence Westerly, along the said Northerly side of Perry Street, forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning;

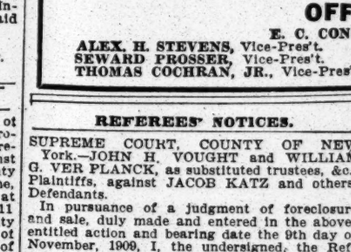
Said premises being now known by the street numbers 113 and 115 Perry Street; and being one of the parcels which was conveyed to Jacob Katz and Max Wimple, by Jacob Kottek and wife, by deed dated May 26, 1904, and recorded April 19, 1905, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 137, Section 2 of Conveyances, at Page 239.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1909.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

HENRY A. PRINCE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 113-115 Perry Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,630.00, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1909, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.40, with interest from November 9th, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,831.36 and interest.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1909.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1909.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 2. For furnishing, delivering, and laying a trunk distributing main and appurtenances in Albany, Clarkson, Woodruff, Ocean, Caton, Coney Island, Church, and Fourteenth Avenues, and in Fiftieth Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Dated New York, November 1, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1909.

Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing, delivering, and laying a trunk distribution main and appurtenances in Glenmore, Pennsylvania, and Bushwick Avenues, and in Madison Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Dated New York, November 1, 1909.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. 299 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1909, UNTIL 4 P. M. ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1909, for the position of TELEPHONE OPERATOR, MALE. The examination will be held on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 6; technical, 4. The percentage required is 70. Candidates must be familiar with operating telephone switchboards as used by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies. The salary attached to the position is from $480 to $900 per annum. The minimum age is eighteen years.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1909. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice.

In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Zucchi Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of Leander H. Crall, Frederic West MacDonald, and Emile O. Zucchi, verified September 30th, 1909, and October 7th, 1909, respectively, whereby it appears that they are all of the Directors of the above-named corporation, and that the same is a corporation created by and existing under the Business Corporation Law, and that it is beneficial to the interest of the stockholders and the creditors of the corporation that said corporation be dissolved, and praying for a final order of the court dissolving such corporation, and appointing Frederic West MacDonald receiver thereof, together with proofs of due and timely service of notice of this motion and of a copy of said petition, and of the proposed order herein, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York; on motion of Ronald K. Brown, attorney for said petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, on the first day of December, 1909, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said Zucchi Manufacturing Company should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said first day of December, 1909, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

Enter. H. B., J. S. C.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership between JACOB SALSBERG and JOSEPH MONSHEIMER, under the firm name of SALSBERG & MONSHEIMER, engaged in the business of manufacturing infants' and children's dresses at 480 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, was dissolved on Nov. 12, 1909, by mutual consent. Mr. Salsberg retires from the business, which will be continued hereafter individually by Mr. Monsheimer at the same address.

All accounts receivable owing to the said copartnership are payable to Mr. Monsheimer, and all debts of the firm should be presented to and will be paid by Mr. Monsheimer.

Dated Nov. 12, 1909.

JACOB SALSBERG.
JOSEPH MONSHEIMER.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial. SIMON HERZIG, as Trustee of and under the last will and testament of PHILIP HERZIG, deceased, Plaintiff, against LUCY SONORA H. HARPER, Jacob Chaimowitz and Lena Chaimowitz, his wife; Thomas Carroll and Kate Carroll, his wife; Isaac Brummer and Sadie Brummer, his wife; Jacob Shoenberg, Harry M. Stoff and Rose Stoff, his wife; Louis Abramowitz, Herman Brill, Samuel Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wife, name "Sarah" being fictitious, real first name being unknown to plaintiff, being the wife of present record owner of premises No. 257 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan; Hayman Stoff and Hannah Stoff, his wife; Tenement House Department of the City of New York, Jacob D. Morrison, George W. Walmuth, Samuel Hecht, Jacob M. Tobias, Charles F. Gastmeyer, Vincent Herlet, The Chemical National Bank of New York, Moses G. Nichols, Home Life Insurance Company, Isaac Cohen, The People of the State of New York, The Chatham National Bank of New York, John Bussing, Jr., F. William Dressel, Calvin L. Weser, J. Bion Bogart, The New York Edison Company, The Real Estate Record Association, Rodman B. Ellison, William B. Ellison, Henry H. Ellison, and John B. Ellison, Henry Helman, Bartholomew Baranello, Levi Spear, Jesse S. Epstein, Alfred Epstein, Interurban Street Railway Company, Gatti McQuade Company, Max A. Krellsheimer, Morris Greenwald, Israel Greenwald, Henry Greenwald, Annie Goldberg, Gustav Gotthelf, Hugh J. McElroy, doing business under the firm name and style of H. & J. McElroy, Max Whitkind, Isaac Wallenstein, John Finck, Jacob Bernstein, The City of New York, Boston Excelsior Company, Samuel Kahan, Real Estate Directory Information Bureau, Jerome E. Bates, Charles Loeffler, Leonard Bates, Charles Henis, Julius H. Reiter, Leon I. Roseff, Thomas Alison, as Commissioner of Jurors for the County of New York; American Fashion Company, Samuel Richman, Henry S. Story, J. Willis Flickinger, Nathan Wegler, Haincan Shapiro, Leopold Heffner, Samuel Grill, Samuel Schwartz, Harry Kowach, Benjamin Kutner, Samuel S. Rosenberg, Morris Dublirer, George Kocher, Browning, King & Co.; Union Bank, a corporation; Leopold Salzer, Frank Wolf, J. E. Linde Paper Company, John F. McKeon, Edward F. Timme, Otto Timme, David Tim, Mortimer Gumbinner, Joseph Levy, Dennis Twomey, John Fesselmayer, Edward Keeler, John Kiernan, John Timmons, William Clary, Andrew O'Neill, Richard Whelan, Mary Twomey, John Lynch, William M. Grogan, Adolph Dexheimer, Jeanette Herzig Joseph, as Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Philip Herzig, deceased, and Fairfield Realty Company, Defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 3, 1909.

ABRAHAM G. MEYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To "Sarah" Cohen, the name "Sarah" being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to plaintiff, she being the wife of Samuel Cohen, one of the defendants in this action and the present record owner of the premises No. 257 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; Jacob D. Morrison, Charles F. Gastmeyer, Vincent Herlet, Isaac Cohen, Bartholomew Baranello, Moses G. Nichols, Hugh J. McElroy, doing business under the firm name and style of H. & J. McElroy, Jacob Bernstein, Charles Loeffler, and Haincan Shapiro.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 8th, 1909, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of October, 1909, the original summons and complaint having been filed in the said County Clerk's office on the 11th day of May, 1909, and the amended summons and amended complaint having been filed in the said County Clerk's office on Nov. 4, 1909.

Dated New York, Nov. 4, 1909.

Yours, etc.,

ABRAHAM G. MEYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total for the Week Ended November 13, $20,268,500

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	101½	101½	100	100	26
Adams Express 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	3½
Allis-Chalmers 5s	84½	84¾	84	84½	164
American Agricultural Chemical con. 5s	102	102¼	102	102	11
American Cotton Oil 4½s	96½	96⅞	96½	96½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	34
American Ice Securities 6s	72	72	72	72	1
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
American Tel. & Tel. col 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	778
American Tobacco 4s	80⅞	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛	144
American Tobacco 6s	109	109½	109	109½	53½
Armour 4½s, interim ctfs	93⅝	94	93¼	93½	240
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe gen. 4s	99⅞	100	99⅝	99⅞	176
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s	93½	93½	93⅛	93½	23½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s, stamped	93½	93¾	93⅛	93½	22
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 5s	120½	120½	119½	120	90
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 4s	120½	121	119½	120	289
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 4s, 1st pd.	118½	118¼	118¼	118⅜	49
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Trans. S. L. 4s	93⅝	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜	10
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95⅝	95¾	95⅜	95¾	38
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾	24
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	90	99¼	99	99⅛	90
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93	93	92⅞	93	25
Balt. & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¾	90	89⅝	90	22
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	93	93	93	93	22
Bethlehem Steel 5s	89½	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	159
Brooklyn City Railway 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	56
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	5
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	105	105	104½	104½	6
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	85	85	83¾	84¼	184
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s reg	84½	84½	84½	84¼	2
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	68	68	67⅞	68	5
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron s. f. 5s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. 1st 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	6
Canada Southern 1st ext. 6s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	26
Canada Southern 2d 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¼	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108⅜	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	86½	88	86½	87½	69
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s, stpd	88	88½	88	88½	12
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s, tr. r.	87¾	87¾	87⅝	87¾	12
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	78¼	84	78¼	81½	281
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stpd	84	84	83¾	83¾	11
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, tr. r.	80	83⅞	80	83⅞	5
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, tr. r., stpd	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	15
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	78	83	78	83	53
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s, stpd	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	10
Central of Georgia 5d inc. 5s, tr. r.	83	83	83	83	5
Central Leather 5s	99	99¼	98½	99	84½
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97⅜	97¼	96½	97¼	56
Chesapeake & Ohio fund. 5s	105	105½	104½	105	94
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 4½s	102⅜	105	102⅜	103	27
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	112	113½	112	113	15
Chesapeake & Ohio, Big Sandy 4s	88	88¾	88	88¾	4
Chicago & Alton 3½s	73¼	74	73½	74	7
Chicago & Alton 3s	75¼	75¼	75	75	13
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	11
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	14
Chi., Bur. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 5s	99⅝	99	99⅝	99⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s	96	96¼	95¼	95¾	467
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s reg	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. gen. 4s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	145
Chi. Bur. & Q., Nebraska ext. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	8
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois ref. 4s	85	86	85	86	1
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, temp. ctfs	93½	94	93½	94	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D. 7s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼	20
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, South Minn. Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 3½

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

In the schedule of a recent DECREE AND FINAL ACCOUNTING the following item appears: "Loss on the sale of bonds $10,070.88." This represents almost 1-10 of the total estate charged to the Trustees. Had the money been invested in our

Guaranteed Mortgages there would have been no loss

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
RICHARD M. HURD, President
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $6,000,000
59 Liberty St., Manhattan 184 Montague St., Brooklyn

There's money in Title Insurance. Money for you when you sell your property, if you hold our policy.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
($5,000,000 added to surplus in last 17 years)
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

THE fluctuations of Wall Street ought not to affect in anyway the capital and surplus of the company which insures the title to your real estate. It is for that reason that our title company does no trust company business, but has its capital and surplus pledged for the protection of its policyholders and nothing else.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
135 Broadway

WHITEWASHING
done well. F. J. FLECK & CO.,
407 West 18th St. Tel. 99 Chelsea.

REDUCE PLUMBING BILLS
We will tell you how. Write or 'phone to The Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Tel. 359 Harlem.

West Side.

Corner double flat house, 5 stories; 3d Av.; well paying saloon in house; principals only. C. Box 16, 1,563 3d Av.

Geo R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
Head Office: 62 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, NOV. 16
SPECIAL "OPEN BOOK" SALE
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., NEW YORK CITY.
PARTITION SALE.
161 West 44th Street
SPECIAL SALES.
942 Sixth Avenue
S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av. and 182d St.
Long Branch, N. J. 226 & 242 Bath Ave.
SPECIAL SALES.
553-555 West 57th St.
407 First Avenue
132 & 134 W. 50th St.
423 East 48th St.
Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.,

Herbert A. Sherman, Auct'r
Will sell at auction
Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1909.
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
under the direction of CHAS. A. RUNK, Referee,
163 Elizabeth St.
25 ft. on Elizabeth St.; 12.3½ front on Delancey St. Extension 93.9 deep; irregular, 4-story brick building.
Walker and Lafayette Sts.
S. W. CORNER.
25.8 on Walker St.; 87.1 on Lafayette St. x 22.2x86.6. Corner vacant. 5-story building, with store on Lafayette St.
364 West 23d St.
52 ft. east of 9th Av., 24x73.10; 3-story and basement brick building.
345 West 30th St.
between 8th and 9th Avs., 25x98.9; 3-story and basement brick building, (near Pennsylvania Terminal.)
11 Crosby St.
between Grand and Howard Sts.; 25x100; 6-story brick front and rear building.
Maps and particulars from
LORD, DAY & LORD,
Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 49 Wall St., or HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% 5%
1ST MORTGAGE MONEY
CHARGES 1% AND DISBURSEMENTS
2ND MORTGAGE MONEY, LOW CHARGES
Butler & Herrman Co.
76 WILLIAM ST.

Mortgage Money.
FIRST AND SECOND
Mortgages and Building Loans
Any Borough of Greater New York.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN 1st and 2d Mortg. Sums to Suit.
MORTON BOND AND MORTGAGE CO.
62 William St. Tel. John 860

Wanted—First mortgage $1,000 each on 100 houses, sell readily $3,000 each; city 50,000 population, growing faster than any in State; three railroads; time, 20 minutes; trolley passes property; Estate, 30 Church St., Suite 1,917.

$300,000.
MANHATTAN FIRSTS, 4½ AND 5% CHARGES 1% AND DISBURSEMENTS.
PHILIP H. JUDD.
'Phone Beekman 2635. 154 Nassau St.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS,
115 BROADWAY. TEL. CORTLANDT 6262.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GRANT AV. DWELLINGS
Near 163d St. Only one left of those choice, three-story two-family brick and limestone houses; excellent location; about eight minutes' walk west of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" Station. Also
WALTON AVENUE AND 165TH STREET.
Nine three-story two-family houses, nearing completion. William E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises.

One-family brick houses, 8 rooms, all improvements; Bainbridge Av., 90 feet north of Mosholu Parkway North. Builder, G. P. Muller, 3,155 Decatur Av., Bronx.

GREAT BARGAIN
in private and two-family houses in the Bronx. Kerby, 1,910 Webster Av., corner of Tremont.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$500 CASH WILL BUY
A beautiful $7,000 house for $5,000, positively and truthfully unparalleled for beauty and every other respect. Albert Edwards, Church Av., at Brighton Beach "L" station, Flatbush. Open Sundays.

$8,000 to $9,500; 2-family, new, 16 rooms, 3 baths; fine location; asphalt street; 25 minutes to New York; easy terms; big income; near schools and stores.
BRENNAN & ROGERS,
767 Flatbush Av. Tel. Flat. 55.

Bargain; Home; Modern; New Decorations.
Finest plumbing; 3 s. & b.; swell front; $8,500. Call 512 Hancock. 'Phone 3299J Bros.

NEW ENGLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

Model farm, 198 acres, 14-room house, steam heat, 6 barns, $500 hogpen, 400 fruit trees, stock, tools, $10,000, half cash; 90 acres, 11-room house, $2,000. F. H. Dibble, Ansonia, Conn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE
With small estate on North Shore of Long Island, convenient to New York; $12,500; house has 12 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors, electric lights, 5 fireplaces, large verandas; land covered with fine old trees; fine bathing beach; express station half a mile distant. P. O. Box 360, N. Y. C.

AM FORCED TO SELL.
$1,200; country house and several lots, near shore; 30 minutes from city; bathing beach and anchorage rights. Security, Box 7 Times, Times Square.

Money savers, join syndicate forming for purchase small acreage twenty miles Manhattan; buying at wholesale, selling at retail; investment absolutely safe; profits certain. Address Ground Floor, V 157 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSTON & HENDERSON
TIMBER AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS
115 Broadway. Room 605.
AGENTS FOR
TAMPA BAY LAND CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Equity Bargain
We will exchange equity of $50,000 in two corner tenements subject to two first mortgages of $35,000 each at 5%, with 5 years to run, for good second mortgages on well located properties.

G. C. CREAGH
135 Broadway, New York
Telephone 326 Cortlandt.

CHICKEN FARM, $99.
20,000 square feet of land; $10 down, $5 monthly; 1 hour out; fare 15c.; title guaranteed; free 100 peach trees with each acre that will yield $400 yearly. Send postal, call or telephone 4309 Beekman. R. Nichols, World Building.

TO TRADE, IMPROVED NEW YORK
investing property showing good investment for suburban or Long Island lots. Apply Aldhous & Co., 2,339 7th Av.

Farms at farmer's prices everywhere in Jersey; special bargains. Osgoodby, 50 Church St., N. Y.

Two 2-family houses; equity $6,000, for cash and lots. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET

Mount Vernon.

A BIG BARGAIN ON CHESTER HILL. House has 2 baths, electricity, steam heat; reception hall and 12 rooms. Cost $13,500. Can be bought under $12,000. Just vacated. Oak trim. No Mortgage. SPECIAL
COOLEY & WEST INC.
'Phone 708. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

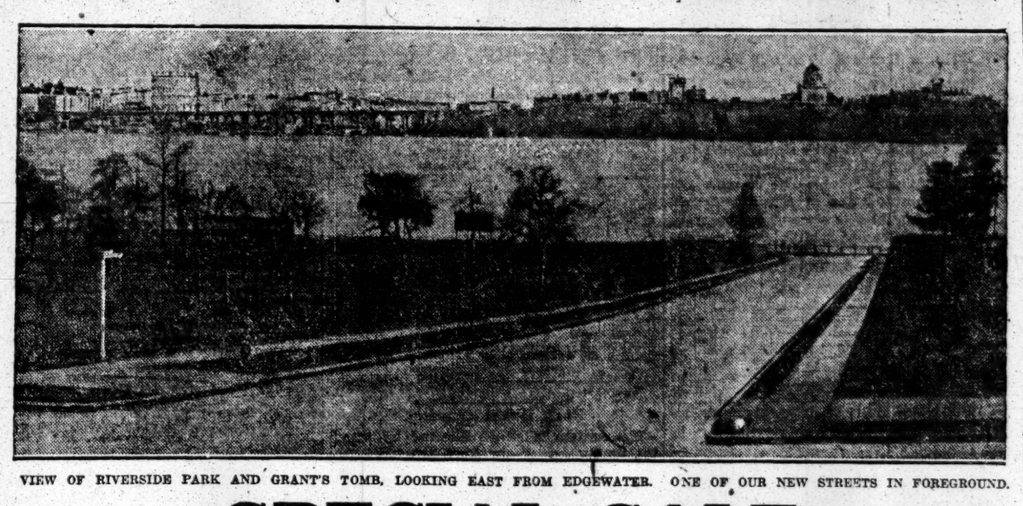
CALIFORNIA—FOR SALE.

We are making homes for a million people on the greatest irrigated tract in California; our new booklet, "California—Now or Never," the finest California book ever printed, 10c. Easy payments. See our big exhibit at Chicago's Great Land Show, Nov. 20th to Dec. 4th. We want an army of "live ones" with us to build this greatest new community. Organize a colony. Write to-day for FREE information. H. L. Hollister, 205 La Salle St., Chicago.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER J. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 77 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.
Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1909.
EDWIN H. PECK, Executor.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET



VIEW OF RIVERSIDE PARK AND GRANT'S TOMB, LOOKING EAST FROM EDGEWATER. ONE OF OUR NEW STREETS IN FOREGROUND.

SPECIAL SALE
Saturday, November 20th, at 2 P. M.
IMPROVED LOTS AT EDGEWATER

Prices: $925 to $1,300 (Except Corners). Terms: $20 Cash $10 Monthly

Study the above photographic reproduction. **Note Grant's Tomb directly opposite—that only a narrow ribbon of water—and 12 minutes' time in travel—separates this tract from the Greater City, and from lots on Riverside Drive NOW worth $25,000 to $100,000 each!!**

"Fortunes in New York real estate?" Why, at these prices there is no New York lot investment to equal this—and then, **they're really in New York—all but in name.**

Go up to Grant's Tomb, take a look at the lots, and if they look good go over and make a selection, so as to get choice location on Sale Day. **Building loans guaranteed to every purchaser.**

These lots suitable for Business, Apartments, and Two-Family Dwellings.
Take Ferry at West 130th Street and walk 5 blocks south on River Avenue to property.

FOR INFORMATION CALL OR ADDRESS
Columbia Inv. & Real Estate Co., 12th floor Times Bldg., New York
Phone—507 Bryant

Bargains; farms; acreage; country homes everywhere; all kinds; list mailed. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Paul Revere
Elevator Apartments,
Convent Av. and 147th St.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
All Outside Rooms.
Convenient to Subway, elevated and all surface lines; all-night elevator service; strictly first class in every detail; $600-$900.

"BERKELEY ARMS"
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsome, up-to-date Apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station; five, seven, eight rooms; rents $50 to $75. Telephone, 4174—River.

SPRINGFIELD.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
180 Claremont Av., N. E. Corner 125th St.
Beautiful apartments, five, six, and seven elegant large, light rooms; night elevator; telephone; mail chute; hall service; near Subway station; moderate.

TO SUBLET,
Unfurnished corner apartment, 5 large rooms; elevator; all improvements; beautiful location on Washington Heights, convenient to Subway; rent $50; liberal concession. See Superintendent on premises, 94 Hamilton Place, corner 141st St., or telephone 6843 Cortlandt.

2 min. 116th St. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L."
Morningside Park Apartments
Four Rooms—Six Rooms
Housekeeping conveniences; Modern Elevator Building; Restaurant optional. Morningside Avenue East, corner West 118th St.

AT THE URANIA,
238 West 120th St., five rooms, bath; electric elevator, steam heat; every convenience. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

STERLING, 203 WEST 113TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

Cathedral Heights, $40.
Elevator; five rooms. 509 West 112th St.

Single apartment, 7 exceptionally large rooms; modern; electric lights; convenient. 247 West 135th St.

West Side.

WEST END HALL,
840 WEST END AVENUE,
NORTHEAST CORNER 101ST STREET
A house of superior excellence, all improvements, day and night service; available, 8 large rooms, with two baths, $1,500 to $2,000; decorations to suit; favorable terms; immediate possession. Inspection invited. See Superintendent, or
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
906 Columbus Av. 'Phone 5504—Riverside.

THE HUDSON,
95TH ST. and RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER, IN MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT BUILDING; RENT $150 PER MONTH. SIX MONTHS OR MORE.

THE ANDERSON
102 WEST 80TH.
Cozy modern family hotel.
One, two, and three rooms, with baths, furnished and unfurnished; American dining room.

139 WEST 83D ST.
Exceptional floor, 6, bath; steam, hot water; private hall; cleanly kept; Subway, surface, elevated.

PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT,
15 West 115th; 14 very large rooms, 2 baths; up-to-date improvements; $85.

74 WEST 89TH ST.
Seven rooms; large, light; steam heated.

103d St., 131 West.—Single floor apartment; seven large rooms and bath; $45; all improvements.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH STREET.
Large Apartments to Rent.

30th St., 13 East, (near 5th Av.)—Two large rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, and maid service; newly decorated; excepeionally refined neighborhood.

57th St., 434 East.—Single apartments; 6 rooms and bath. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Studio apartments, 115 East 34th St.; two rooms, bath; $40-$42.50. Folsom Brothers, 833 Broadway

Elegant corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, 1,251 Madison Av., southeast corner 89th St., $65; also inside apartment, $42.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

East Side.

"LA CASA BLANCA,"
55 EAST 76TH ST.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
Seven rooms and bath, $1,000; white enamelled woodwork, parquet floor, electric light; references. Telephone, 1690—Lenox.

DIXIE APARTMENTS,
32d St.—19 East.
One and two room suites; restaurant attached; best Southern cooking in city. All cakes and bread and products home-made.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,
1,431 Madison Av., S. E. Corner 99th St.—Beautiful outside apartment, $50 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity, all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO APTS.
American Real Estate Co., Owner.
Only a few left at special prices.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 7 rooms and bath, $28 to $45.
NON-ELEVATOR APTS.
5 and 6 rooms and bath $26 to $33.
All large, light rooms. Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations. HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.
Plenty of Steam Heat NOW!
Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

THE HILLCREST
Woodycrest Av. & 166th St
Two short blocks east of Ogden Av.
These exquisite new non-elevator apartments are of a superior construction and finish, surpassing anything in the Bronx.
The improvements include long-distance telephone, electric lights, tiled bathrooms, open nickel plumbing, Dutch shelves, &c.
4, 5 and 6 Large Rooms.
RENTS REDUCED.
Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Brooklyn.

Hotel Bossert
Brooklyn—On the Heights.
Montague, Hicks, and Remsen Sts.
A New High-Class FAMILY HOTEL
Absolutely fireproof. Situated in the most Aristocratic and Delightful Section of Brooklyn. Spacious Lobby, richly furnished and decorated.
Apartments luxuriously furnished, or unfurnished, may now be leased. Furnished Apartments by week, month or season.
European Plan.
Very attractive Restaurant and Palm Room open until 1 A. M. for Dinners, Suppers, Theatre Parties, and Weddings.
Ten minutes from Wall St. district. Most accessible to Subway, L, and all surface cars.
Telephone 4980 Main.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

113th St., 54 West.—Three-story, high-stoop house. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON
PIANOS—"ENDURE THE USAGE."
Fctory direct to buyer means large saving.
Genuine Bargains
Among our superfine assortment of used
PLAYERS AND UPRIGHTS

APOLLO	$300	GORDON	$90
REGAL	360	DECKER BROS.	125
AMERICAN	405	CHICKERING	140
EUTERPE	455	WEBER	155
AUTOTONE	465	SOHMER	175
CECELIAN	490	STEINWAY	195

Terms can be arranged to your ideas.
SQUARES AND ORGANS, $5-$7-$9-$12-$15.
We invite your visit or else please write or 'phone Bryant 5547-5548.

B'way & 47th St. 150 Newark Av., Jersey City. 310 W. Front St., Plainfield. 56 Church St., New Bruns.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

CALL AND SEE THE POPULAR
O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS
sold at factory prices on easy payments. Players, self-playing pianos. Open evenings. 1,518 Third Av., near 86th St., Manhattan. 2,929 Third Av., near 151st St., Bronx.

$125 Gabler upright, $4 monthly until paid; $80 Steinway & Sons, $3 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., one block from Borough Hall Subway, Brooklyn. Open evenings.

WM. A. POND & CO. 16 West 37th, near 5th Av.
For Sale or to Rent STEINWAY, WEBER | Other High Grade PIANOS

USED PIANOS To be sold this week at Great Sacrifice. Prices $40, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $250. BIDDLE, 4-6 WEST 125TH ST.

STEINWAY upright and baby grand pianos for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

PERSONAL.

Witnesses to the accident to Mrs. Frank Cazenove Jones, that happened in front of 364 5th Av., near 34th St., at 5:15 P. M., Nov. 12, will kindly communicate with John B. Pruyn, 2 Rector St.

ADOLPH FRANKLIN, come home; mother is dying. Anna Goldenberg. Out-of-town papers copy.

AUCTION SALES.

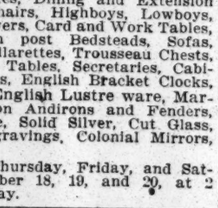
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Nos. 333-341 S. E. Cor. 25th St. Fourth Av.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.
Rare Antiques
Now on free view from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. a valuable collection of genuine
Colonial, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Dutch Furniture,
in the original and refinished condition, belonging to
Samuel H. Henderson, of Logan Pa.
CONSISTING OF
an exceptionally quaint block front Hepplewhite Bureau, Hepplewhite and Dutch high case Clock, Escritoires, Chairs, Lounge, ball and claw foot Chippendale Chairs, Sheraton and Colonial Sideboards, pie crust Tables, Dining and Extension Tables and Chairs, Highboys, Lowboys, Chests of Drawers, Card and Work Tables, Dressers, high post Bedsteads, Sofas, Wardrobes, Cellarettes, Trousseau Chests, Pier and Side Tables, Secretaries, Cabinets, Bookcases, English Bracket Clocks, Rare China, English Lustre ware, Martha Washington Andirons and Fenders, Sheffield Plate, Solid Silver, Cut Glass, Historical Engravings, Colonial Mirrors, &c.

Sale Days—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 18, 19, and 20, at 2 o'clock each day.

MONDAY, 11 A. M.
High Grade Furniture and Household and Office Effects.
Auction Sale
consisting of an entire office outfit of Mission Furniture, Mahogany, Oak, Bird's-Eye Maple of separate pieces of every description for Parlor, Dining and Bed Rooms. Portieres, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Rugs and Office Furniture. The goods offered on unrestricted sale are of the highest quality, including Hale & Kilburn Mahogany Folding Beds, very heavy Brass Beds, etc., etc.
LOUIS POLLACK, Auctr.
170 West 23d Street, West of Sixth Ave.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
$5 for 3 Months
Compare This Price with Others!
Our trade connections give us the pick of the latest models in all makes. Every machine is in fine working order. We guarantee this, and also to keep it so during term of rental.
WE SELL at a saving of 50% to 75%. Our catalogue will prove this. Call or send for it.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ Barclay St. 5 Doors from B'way.
Tel. 5915 Barclay

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

EMERGENCY BAGGAGE REPAIR CO.
25 E. 14th St., nr. B'way, N. Y. The only company that sells, buys, exchanges, repairs trunks, bags, suitcases and small leather goods. Professional and Sample Trunks. Tel. 2355 Stuyvesant.

TYPEWRITERS all makes
Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months, rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

BUDD & CO., 71 Spring St., Near Subway. High-grade Office Furniture, desks, tables, chairs, partitions; also several sound-proof telephone booths and stock quotation boards at reasonable prices. Tel. 5483Spg

SAFES New and second-hand of all kinds and makes, safes bought, exchanged and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

GOING BACK TO GERMANY!
Selling out at half price, 50 violins, violas, and 'cellos, bows, etc.; 19 antique instruments. Hans Tietgen, 52 Union Sq. East.

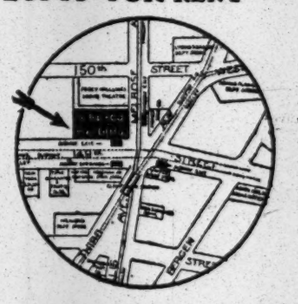
White Angora kittens, pedigreed stock; also Boston bulldog, Apfel, 237 West 45th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Bronx's Finest Business Building
The New A-RE-CO Mercantile Building
149th Street and 3rd Avenue (The Traffic and Business Center of the Bronx)

STORES—OFFICES—LOFTS—FOR RENT

Location. In the *established* traffic and business center of the Bronx, where thousands of people transfer from the Elevated, Subway and Surface lines.
Building. Five stories and basement of the finest, modern fire-proof steel construction. Elevators, plumbing and steam heating equipment of the very latest type. Mail Chutes. Electric Lights, Vacuum Cleaners.
Stores. In very desirable sizes. All plate-glass store fronts. High ceilings. Best of light.
Offices. Varying sizes from 228 to 696 square feet. Finished and arranged with all the completeness of equipment and perfection of detail of newest downtown office buildings.
Lofts. Will be divided to suit. Permanent light on three sides.
Send for Booklet. See the Building.



Apply to AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Owner
985 Southern Boulevard

LARGE STORE & BASEMENT ENGINEERING BUILDING
114-116 LIBERTY ST., RUNNING THROUGH TO CEDAR ST.
60x150. Two entrances. Formerly occupied by Worthington Pump Co. Suitable for machinery business.
ALSO A FEW OFFICES WITH SHOPS ATTACHED.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent,
9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

Stores, Lofts, Buildings, TO LET
in downtown business districts.
Send for List.
WARREN & SKILLIN
174 FULTON ST. 'PHONE 5077 CORT.

A Valuable Floor, 20 West 33d St. IN THE COLONIA BUILDING
Unusually fine building; location unexcelled; will divide. Apply Miss A. M. Swift, 13 East 36th St.

LOFTS FLOOR, BASEMENT, LOFTS, LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. 149-151 WEST 36TH ST.
FINNEY & MATHEWS, 103 Park Ave, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

To lease, 202-204 Canal St., corner Mulberry St., containing 42,000 square feet; electric light, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, sprinkler system, metal ceilings. Reasonable rent.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Fine three factory lofts to let; space, 100x60 each; in Astoria, Long Island, half block from 92d St. Ferry, corner Munson and Franklin Sts; plenty of light; no smoky location; including steam power and elevator service; long lease. Apply Wm. Kral & Co.

An exceptionally light loft to let, 32 Greene St., near Grand; elevator; size 25x85; rent moderate.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 311 West 59th St.—North skylight studios; in new, up-to-date building; rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

A fine store, all improvements, 25x115 feet, 50 East 8th St., near Broadway; rent moderate. C. Harft, 58 East 8th St.

FOR SALE.

Slightly Used Office Furniture—Desks, chairs, time clocks, cash registers, adding machines, typewriters, safes, filing cabinets, multigraphs, neostyles. Nathan's, 4 White.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN WHYATT, Bankrupt.—No. 12,863.
To the creditors of John Whyatt of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1909, the said John Whyatt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1909, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, November 9, 1909.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of ZULINA DE L. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.—No. 12,820.
To the creditors of Zulina De L. Robinson of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1909, the said Zulina De L. Robinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1909, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, November 11th, 1909.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 12,760.—DELAFIELD S. ALCOTT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Delafield S. Alcott, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 5th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22d, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 5th, 1909.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of New Jersey.—In the mater of MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sales:
The Trustee of said bankrupt estate will sell at public auction the full and complete line of automobile supplies and accessories, parts, machinery, fixtures, office furniture, and other miscellaneous personal property appertaining to the automobile business, as contained in the premises No. —— Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.
Sale at premises, Thursday, Nov. 18th, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Property may be inspected any day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Further terms of sale to be made known at time of sale.
BILDER & BILDER,
Attorneys of Trustee,
164 Market St., Newark, N. J.
J. TRACY HORTON, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 238 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ATLAS BOOKING CIRCUIT, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 15, 1909, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 38th Street and Broadway, Knickerbocker Building, Room 425, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, &c.
CHARLES L. COHN, Receiver,
271 Broadway, New York.
ARNOLD LICHTIG, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHONDORF, FLAMM & SALKOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 15, 1909, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece silk. JAMES A. CRABTREE, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

Show Rooms on 34th St.
NORTH SIDE, OPP. THE WALDORF.
Entire second floor front, 50 ft. wide; three large rooms with large plate windows, two rooms adjoining.
The Century Building,
1 West 34th St., Room 1,103.

WILL SUBLET
Part of 32nd Floor of SINGER BUILDING.
Apply Room 3203, Singer Building.

Bronx.

Handsome store for rent, opposite Melrose Station; excellent location, 162d St. and Park Av. William F. Diller, owner and builder, on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

THE
BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
MADISON SQUARE (1,122 BROADWAY.)
Harlem Branch.....343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn " .....218 Livingston St.
350 BRANCHES IN ALL LEADING CITIES.
Lessons at School or Residence, Day and Evenings.
Teachers Sent to Neighboring Places.
SUPERIOR NATIVE TEACHERS.
Free Conversation Circles and Pronunciation Courses.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF
LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av., Near 75th Street;
200 WEST 72D ST.
Languages taught in classes or privately.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

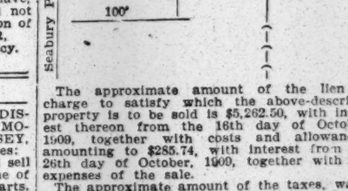
Music lessons free in your own home; any instrument; beginners or advanced; over 100,000 successful pupils. Write for free offer. U. S. School of Music, Box T, 225 5th Av., New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 15, 1909, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of original rolls of tar paper. HARRY OSTERMAN, Trustee.
SIEGEL & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CROTONA REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against ISAAC L. MICHAEL and Others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1909, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of November, 1909, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Hugh D. Smyth, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map or survey made by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, dated May 23rd, 1905, entitled "Map of three hundred lots, situated in the 23rd and 24th Wards of the City of New York, controlled by Henry Morgenthau," and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 25th day of May, 1905, as Map No. 1100, as lots Nos. one hundred and nineteen (119) and one hundred and twenty (120.)
Dated New York, October 27th, 1909.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 45 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,262.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1909, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $285.74, with interest from the 26th day of October, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, water rates, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $107.39, and interest.
Dated New York, October 27th, 1909.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To whom it may concern:
Take notice that the following property, to wit, one hundred and twenty-five (125) bonds of the Hoffman House, (a corporation,) dated September 2d, 1890, numbered 251 to 275, 37 coupons on each, July 1, 1892-July 1, 1910, inclusive, and bonds numbered 1 to 50 and 451 to 500, all inclusive, of the same corporation, 39 coupons on each, January 1, 1892-July 1, 1910, both inclusive, the principal of all the bonds becoming due July 1, 1910, will be sold at public auction for cash on the north steps of the New York County Court House, Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon to the highest bidder.
The name of the owner of said bonds is Elizur V. Foote, as executor of the last will and testament of Edward S. Stokes, deceased. Said bonds are now held by William C. Reid as assignee of W. E. D. Stokes, pledgee of said bonds.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1909.
AUSTIN E. DENNISTON, Auctioneer.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

BOOKBINDERY—Experienced Smythe sewing machine operators. J. J. Little & Ives Co., 425 East 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer; state salary and reference. M. R., 174 Times, Times Square.

CHOCOLATE and cocoanut bonbon dippers, experienced, and girls willing to learn; also packers. Henry Helde, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

FINISHER, first-class, wanted on furs; good wages. Apply B. & A., 11 East 30th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—For general housework, with or without washing and ironing; sleep at home; reference. Weinberg, 227 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESSES.—Two or three women to make themselves generally useful. Call or write Institution of Mercy, Tarrytown, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 2½ Broadway. Tel. 7075—Barclay.

WANTED—By wholesale ladies' cloak house, sample models, perfect 36 bust, 42-inch skirt. Apply R. Sadowsky, 546 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. to Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 W. Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ARTIST.—First-class fashion artist, experienced in pen and ink and wash; permanent position at good salary to one ready, versatile and competent.
Advertising Art Dept.,
SIEGEL COOPER CO.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — (18-22) for Broadway retail house; must be thoroughly competent; state age and salary. Box O 110 Times, Times Square.

BLACKSMITHS, helpers, and finishers; fine automobile work. Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

COLORED janitor mechanic, having $800 for security, can lease two houses in fine neighborhood, west side, renting for $8,300. Address Stag, 106 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—IRON WORKS WANTS ESTIMATOR OF GOOD ADDRESS; ACCURACY, SOBRIETY, EXPERIENCE, ENERGY, AND A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE ESSENTIAL; OTHERS NEED NOT APPLY. WRITE FULLY, IN CONFIDENCE, OPPORTUNITY, 27 JACKSON AV., LONG ISLAND CITY.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN wanted who would work 3 hours daily for a law and insurance office; work specially canvassing for orders on insurance and to place the orders. Write or call J. Apat, 83 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

FROM $100 to $500 per week can be made easily by stock salesmen handling a sound security that has a world-wide field. Everybody knows of it. Three factories cannot supply the present demand, which is increasing at a tremendous pace. The revenue this year —only two years established—will approximate $1,000,000. Call and see if it is not the best and soundest proposition you ever investigated.
Room 921, 5 Beaver St.

FURRIER.—First-class; good wages. Apply B. & A., 11 East 30th St.

JEWELERS, first-class, on diamond mountings; also diamond setters; steady positions. John Schumacher, 49 Maiden Lane.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST OPERATOR.—Expert; union; day; job or news. K., Room 200, 1,531 Broadway.

MAN, bright, energetic, over 25, for our outside retail trade; willing to learn, sell, and collect; steady employment and advancement. S. & Co., 822 Westchester Av.

MANUFACTURER of electrical supplies and specialties has opening for several thoroughly experienced outside salesmen; good opening and permanent position for right men; state fully reference and salary. D 114 Times Downtown.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—First-class selector of raw material for responsible position; state experience, present position, and salary; systematic. Thienel & Dangler, 7-9 East 20th St.

PAPERHANGER. — First-class paperhanger that understands his business thoroughly. Apply to American Security Co., 345 East 115th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced calendar or novelty salesman, with established trade in New York and vicinity, can make more money selling the same trade a new, different, high-grade line of advertising merchandise; sales manager in city until Tuesday night; give telephone number. Address O 115 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN wanted by the largest calendar house in America for their combined lines of high-grade domestic art advertising calendars, imported lithographs, leather goods, signs, and decalcomanias; all subjects are copyrighted and are for exclusive sale only; the most liberal contract offered to men with established trade; only experienced men need apply; all communications strictly confidential. Address Wolf & Co., Philadelphia.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for a few good-appearing, ambitious young men; our offer is that you must start at the bottom and do a house-to-house canvass, and if proficient will be advanced; to energetic workers a good income is assured; salary and commission to start. Call Room 1,217 Tribune Building, New York City.

SALESMAN.—Experienced calendar or novelty salesman, with established trade in New York and vicinity, can make more money selling the same trade a new, different, high-grade line of advertising merchandise; sales manager in city until Tuesday night; give telephone number. Address O 115 Times, Times Sq.

SALESMAN WANTED.—We want an energetic, intelligent man with selling ability, preferably one acquainted with manufacturers in this section, to lease business property between Franklin and 34th Sts.; real estate experience not absolutely essential. Apply 9:30 A. M. or 5 P. M., Denzer Bros., 920 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted for the coming season by umbrella and parasol house; good opportunity open to a thoroughly experienced man in the line; will give an interest to the right man. Box O 109 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Man with established trade to sell line of wash skirts. Answer, stating age, experience, and territory covered, P. O. Box 123, South Norfolk, Va.

SALESMAN having experience selling filing cabinets for complete line; all steel. General Fireproofing Co., 50 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMAN to sell nine-inch cordwood; good opportunity. Call 444 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. require several first-class upholsterers for inside work; also several men for outside work; good salaries and long season.

SOLDERERS wanted on art glass shades; apply after 8 A. M. Bent Glass Novelty Co., 79 Walker St.

TINSMITHS and soft solderers wanted; apply after 8 A. M. Bent Glass Novelty Co., 79 Walker St.

WANTED.—A few capable men who wish to earn $150 a week. It means industrious and intelligent work. It is the best proposition on the market to-day. If you are a competent salesman it will appeal to you. Call between 9 A. M. and 12 M. or 2 P. M. and 5 P. M. at Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

WANTED—Young man in dry goods department who understands ticket marking, window dressing, and can make himself generally useful in general store. Apply by mail, stating salary required. Steady position for right man. Gries Brothers, Rahway, N. J.

WANTED—Teacher of English to Yiddish-speaking foreigners in evening preparatory school; knowledge of modern languages desirable; state experience, qualifications, and salary expected. Box S 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright, wide-awake boy for office work; good chance; salary to start, $4 per week. Inquire Mr Knapp, 1,627 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class tinsmiths and solderers. Apply at once, Union Gas and Electric Fixture Co., 53d St., East River.

WANTED—Men otherwise employed to work our business as side line; a shoe salesman made $200 last month; a machine agent is making $25 weekly. Apply Room 410, 45 West 34th St., New York.

YOUNG men stenographers; a number of positions open for bright, intelligent beginners and thoroughly experienced men in various lines; salaries range from $6 to $18 per week; call Monday. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 310 B'way.

YOUNG MAN in accounting department, large office; must be rapid and accurate at figures and have clerical experience; answer, stating age, salary, and experience. H. S., 175 Times Downtown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidntial. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A.A.—DRESSMAKER.—Maker of gowns of superior design, fit, and workmanship; evening gowns, dinner gowns, opera wraps, &c.; satisfactory remodeling, equal to new work; reliable, reasonable. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th St. Telephone 1883 Bryant.

A1 STENOGRAPHER and office woman desires position of responsibility and trust; over seven years' experience as private secretary. Address D. W., 103 Times, Times Square.

CARETAKER.—Wanted, by a middle-aged woman, with experience, position in an institution as caretaker of children; can also train them to sew. Miss S., O 86 Times, Times Square.

CARETAKER.—Wanted by a woman experienced in institutional and reformatory work, a position as caretaker. Miss E. J. F., O 88 Times, Times Square.

CARETAKER.—Respectable woman would take care of apartment for people leaving for the Winter; best references furnished. Box O 116 Times, Times Square.

CASHIER or auditor, restaurant, hotel; young woman; experienced; best reference. M 189 Times, Times Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—German-American girl as chambermaid, parlormaid; two years city; reference. Gildt, 236 East 54th.

CHAMBERWORK and sewing or assist laundry; city, country. Write 225 East 66th St., Box 13.

CLEANING OR LAUNDRY WORK.—Woman desires day's work; strong and capable. Mrs. S., Bronx, 369 E. 145th St.

CLEANING and laundry work by the day or week by a strong, capable woman. 261 West 52d St. Telephone Columbus 850.

COLLECTOR.—By a woman of highest references as collector of bills or rents. Apply B. S., 1,731 Amsterdam Av.

COLORED GIRL desires few hours' work mornings. Wilson, 200 West 137th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Best references. Ryan, 2,793 8th Av., near 148th St.

COOK.—Cooking done by the day or week. Mrs. C., Room 6, 898 Union Av., Bronx.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook; lunch, dinners, day's cooking; good references. Anderson, 247 East 62d St.

DAY'S WORK wanted by strong woman; laundry or cleaning; references. Mrs. B., 369 E. 145th St., Bronx.

DRESSMAKER wishes few more costumers; out, home preferred. Grimm, 131 East 84th Street.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, will take orders home or out, by day; ladies' and children's dresses of all kinds; renovating, looking after ladies' wardrobes, &c.; reasonable. Clarke, 403 West 127th. Phone 2978 West Morning.

EXPERIENCED FRENCH MILLINER, pupil of Suzanne, makes, remodels ladies' and children's hats; newest French models received weekly; goods bought wholesale for customers. Mlle. Josephine, Box 115, 1,552 Broadway.

GOOD plain cook and laundress; private family; short distance country; references. 431 West 50th.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Experienced governess of mother's helper, seeks engagement; country preferred; can teach English branches and music. Reliable, 21 Bible House.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced, speaking, teaching perfectly French, German, English, music, desires re-engagement; thorough care training children; highest references. Education, 233 East 60th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a woman with the best of references and wide experience, position as matron or housekeeper for adults or young girls. A. S. C., O 90 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a woman who is experienced as housekeeper, employment which will give her a home and a certain amount monthly; best of references. Mrs. E. E., O 83 Times, Times Square.

KINDERGARTEN WORK.—Wanted, by a woman with some experience in kindergarten work among children, a position in day nursery or industrial work. Miss E. J., O 89 Times, Times Square.

LAUNDRESS.—Washing at home; open-air drying; references. Miss Donnigan, 216 East 77th St.

MATRON.—Wanted, a position as matron or housekeeper by an experienced woman in an institution; best of references. A. D. F., O 87 Times, Times Square.

MATRON.—Wanted, by a middle-aged woman, experienced in day nursery work, also as matron in an institution, a position of responsibility. Miss J., O 81 Times, Times Square.

NEEDLEWORK.—All kinds of needlework done; lace repaired and cleaned at home or out; moderate charge. Mrs. C., Room 6, 898 Union Av., Bronx.

NURSE.—As companion, refined, excellent references, desires permanent position; salary moderate. Bail, 627 Madison Ave.

NURSE.—Competent young woman, with five years' experience in nursing. Apply to Miss Emma B. Coffman, 8 Charles St., N. Y. City.

NURSE.—English infant nurse, thoroughly experienced, excellent references, desires position. Bail, 627 Madison Ave.

NURSE.—Visiting nurse; methodical treatments; rheumatism a specialty. F. P., 751 6th Av., care Loos.

NURSE care one or two children; experienced and reliable; references. S 174 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Full charge from birth; best references; city or country. Nurse, 202 West 133d St.

NURSE.—To adult, visiting or otherwise; German, speaking English, French. B., 2,117 8th Av.

OFFICE CLEANING wanted by trustworthy woman. Address Reliable, 337 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

OPERATOR.—Telephone operator, two years' experience; one year in hotel as operator and cashier; best references; refined academy graduate. Adress Operator 400 Columbus Ave.

SEAMSTRESS.—Neat hand seamstress, all kinds of light work; references. Milton, 368 West 29th St.

SECRETARY or COMPANION.—Young Dane, just arrived, speaks English and German, wants situation as secretary or companion; can look after a household, having a thorough knowledge of domestic work. Apply to Miss Jacobson, care Mrs. Wagner, 161 Henry St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, &c.—By educated young woman as visiting secretary, companion; handle correspondence; experience; also kindergartener; willing to combine; references. M. A., 956 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary, seven years' experience legal, literary, commercial, well educated, absolutely competent, trustworthy, and reliable, seeks permanent position; unquestionable references; salary, $18. S 176 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; High School graduate; competent to fill responsible position; lives with parents; familiar with office detail; best references; $12. Miss M., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; operates any standard machine with accuracy and neatness; educated; quick; correct at figures; $8. C 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Can handle large correspondence intelligently and accurately; over ten years with one firm; excellent references furnished; salary, $18. Competent, 2,568 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Eight years' experience, commercial, legal; educated, accurate, intelligent; desires position requiring executive ability; salary, $18. S 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer and cashier desires position; excellent reference; bond if required; no agencies. Address Reliable, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, and reliable; takes dictation rapidly; trustworthy. C. Stafford, 427 East 70th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; can handle entire correspondence; salary $15. Bessie Galerstein, 813 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; familiar with duties of secretary; competent, educated, and refined; salary moderate. W. P., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, accustomed turning out large quantities first-class work. Integrity, 129 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Quick, accurate; file clerk. J. M., 752 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

VISITING TEACHER.—College graduate; elementary English branches; morning hours. Address Competent, 2,756 Broadway.

WANTED—By graduate nurse, position in school or academy or as companion and housekeeper; any place of trust. O 74 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Laundry work at home. Mrs. Esler, 435 West 36th St., City.

YOUNG colored girl wants a place in bachelor apartment. Toney, 440 West 45th St.

YOUNG woman, nine years' experience, capable of installing and handling large filing systems; highest reference. Box Q 82 Times, Times Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES' welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Readers of The Times Can Help

Readers of The New York Times can help in its efforts to keep the Want Page clean. If they know an advertisement to be undesirable The Times will consider information regarding it confidential. The Times wants only clean and reliable advertising, and any help in keeping out undesirable advertisements will be appreciated. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ABLE young man, with law school education, desires position where such knowledge could be used to advantage. Q 73 Times, Times Sq.

AMBITIOUS young man in executive capacity; qualifications, first-class bookkeeper, correspondent, and organizer; small concern preferred; references. D 104 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, installs, and simplifies systems; makes weekly postings, trial balances, profit-loss, balance sheets. George Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, disentangled, systematized, audited, $5 monthly upward; kept part time. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2250—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, professional auditor, systematizer; balances, keeps, disentangles books. Nemeror, 200 5th Av., 2082 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, writes up books; monthly trial balances. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ADVERTISING EXPERT, manager, writer, can increase your business; large firms only. Address Franklin, S 139 Times Downtown.

BOY (17) wishes position. P. Newfield, 138 Eldridge St., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant seeks work; books opened, written up, systematized; special arrangements with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 306, 302 Broadway. Telephone 1544 Worth.

BOOKKEEPER capable of taking full charge; highest references. Box D 112 Times Downtown.

BUILDER'S and contractor's general office man seeks position; understands single entry bookkeeping, typewriting, attending to and answering correspondence, payrolls, taking quantities from plans and specifications, &c.; has been in present position ten years; desires to make change; references furnished if requested. O 94 Times, Times Square.

BUTLER—In private family; best references. Renus Michaelson, 11 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER.—Union man, best of references, desires work. D., 369 E. 145th St., Bronx.

CASHIER.—Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Address Cashier, 426 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man as chauffeur, city or country; strictly sober; good mechanic; can furnish best reference. Frederick Pitz, Montauk Garage, 910 Union St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, single, mechanic, experienced, careful man at both. Presley, 377 East 158th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 24; thoroughly understands Packard car; can do all repairing; position with private family. Baumann, 1,447 3d Av.

CLOCKMAKER and HANDY MAN—Has some knowledge of carpentry; honest, reliable; city or country. Call at 146 West 100th St., 10-12 A. M.

COLORED MAN, reliable, general work, good home, desires work more than wages; references. I. W., 5 West 137th St., care Irons.

COMPANION.—An educated, well-informed gentleman in the prime of life, speaking English and German; an excellent reader; willing to travel. C. J. K., 159 East 65th St.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class cook; neat; economical; honest in every way; reference. J 58 Times, Times Square.

COOK, all-round man; sober; reference; colored. 550 Warren St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.—Large corporation desires correspondence clerk; interesting, instructive work; good chance for advancement; $12 weekly; state age and education. Box S, 173 Times Downtown.

COURIER, house steward, or valet; experienced in traveling, stewardship; good linguist; highest references. E. F., O 56 Times, Times Square.

DRUGGIST.—Registered; young man, 28; German-American; references. Address Lutz, drugs, 136 East 96th St.

ELECTRICAL.
Young man with technical education and nine years' experience along construction and manufacturing lines desires position; best of references; moderate salary to start. O 71 Times, Times Square.

ENGINEER, sober, steady, wishes position; understands steamfitting. C. B., 278 West 4th St.

ENGINEER.—(Swede;) as engineer or janitor; references. J. Lofgren, 145 West 108th St.

EXECUTIVE MAN, young, active, college bred, expert on method, is open for new engagement; reference, present connection; nothing under $3,000 considered; if in my judgment I am not qualified for your particular work, I will not take it at any figure. Box O 113 Times, Times Square.

GROCERY CLERK.—First class; steady position, city or country. J. H. Crouter, 26 and 28 North William St., City.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 19, desires to enter statistical department of reputable firm; will accept any other position as clerk; best of references. Room 814, 5 Nassau St.

INTELLIGENT young German, speaking a little English, highly recommended, wishes position in office or storeroom at low salary. A. F. Becker, 819 Dawson St., Bronx.

MAN, useful, reliable, wishes position, city or country. B., 362 8th Av.

NURSE, American, (32,) experienced; mental, chronic, or travel, reasonable. D 117 Times Downtown.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, PLASTERING.—Best work done reasonable; landlords, private hotels. Chain, 409 West 127th St.

PAINTER.—Estimates and superintends your work, reducing cost of operation. O 75 Times, Times Square.

PAINTING, paperhanging, at reasonable prices. Brown & Co., 318 East 93d St.

PORTER, colored man, that is willing to work. 550 Warren St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 27, with ten years' experience in the upholstery and furniture novelty lines, wishes position. Box O 101 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN, having experience selling filing cabinets for complete line, all steel. The General Fireproofing Co., 50 Franklin St.

WATCHMAN (30) wishes steady position; private house or office; steady, sober; with or without board. Schmidt, care of Grieb, 67 West 101st St.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as clerk; has had four years' experience in the circulation department of a large newspaper, but is willing to do anything. M 33 Times, Times Square.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Country Board.

20c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

Texas Ranch.—Winter board, gentlemen; healthy climate; no tuberculars taken; use of horse, $40 per month. Apply "Strathmore," Manhattan Hotel 10 to 11, Monday and Tuesday. Afterward, Eden Concho Co., Texas.

Rockhurst, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson; 30 minutes; desirable Winter accommodations; home cooking. Misses Lesley.

The New Nurses' Club and Registry open. 179 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 542R.

East Orange—88 Halsted St. Private family have two double rooms, with board, for adults; one minute to Central Av. trolley; eight minutes to Lackawanna station.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A.—A.—" PRACTICAL NURSES."
Trained nurses, male, female; nurse-companions and housekeepers; $25 to $75 month. MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 6185.

COOK, $30; waitress, $20; nurse, housework-ers. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741—Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

1.—IN THE SAME "HIGH CLASS"
AS THE REST OF OUR HOUSES.
Single Rooms, next door to bath;
continuous hot water,
steam heat,
with meals, $12 weekly.
HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED.
Palatially furnished and
appointed, Steam Heated, "brownstone front."

TABLE GUESTS, $7 WEEKLY.

CUISINE AND SERVICE
"THE BEST IN NEW YORK."
Unequaled elsewhere
except at twice our rate.
Why pay higher prices?
Dinners, 75c.
Lunches, 40c.
Breakfasts, 50c.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

and $1.50

GOOD FOR THREE DINNERS,

Sundays and holidays excepted.
SPENCER, 139 West 69th,
Just off Broadway.
'PHONE 5774 Columbus.

1.—Attractive suites; single rooms with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46, Corner 11th.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large front rooms; well heated, furnished; excellent board; telephone.

25TH ST., 34 WEST.—Pleasant single rooms; good table accommodations for Winter guests; references.

35TH ST., 15 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable high-class business or dwelling purposes; other rooms.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST—Alliance House.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone, 793—Bryant.

54TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large front, back, small rooms; heat, running water; convenient cars; reasonable.

55TH ST., 357 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; board optional; central location; telephone.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, running water; first-class table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Small rooms; running water; closets; limited number table guests desired; references.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Single room, nicely furnished; bath; private house; nice location; convenient "L."

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Attractive suite; two rooms; private bath; telephone in room; references.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite; single room; private baths; electric lights; table guests.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, newly decorated; table boarders; references; telephone.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; also small room, with board; private family; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with board; also table guests; references.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; running water; ample closets; table guests accommodated; references.

80TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms; superior table board; American family; references; telephone.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large front room; also large room; private bath; parlor dining room.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Small and large room; nice home; convenient all cars; 'phone.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath; steam heat; parquet floors; excellent table; splendid service.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Handsome back parlor; southern exposure; private bath; suitable gentlemen or doctor.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, large, handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; private bath; electric lights; large closets; superior board; telephone; near Park.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; excellent table board.

96TH ST., 35 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive suite, $25; small room, $8; select home; references. Peters.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large comfortable rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; table guests. Phone.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies; parlor dining rooms; $8 upward; permanent; references; table boarders.

107TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, bright room; excellent board; private family; elevator, telephone. Hathaway.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome, refined home, unlike boarding; accommodations for family couples, gentlemen; moderate.

126TH ST., 122 WEST.—Choice, large rooms; select house; desirable location; superior table; Subway references.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Hall room; southern exposure; good table; American family; telephone; "L" station.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with lavatory; steam heat, telephone; Subway; table guests.

149TH ST., 542 WEST, Near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon."—Account opening another annex, have new newly furnished rooms to offer; first-class meals; every comfort; terms very reasonable to first-class permanent parties. Write for booklet. P. Vondrann, Prop.

150TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large room, well furnished, suitable one or two gentlemen; excellent table, board; best Southern cooking; one block Subway express station; private house. Telephone 4678 Audubon.

A.—A.—A.—TREVELYAN HOUSE,
336 WEST 46TH ST.,
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY;
LARGE PARLOR; BOARD OPTIONAL;
DINING ROOM A SPECIALTY;
TABLE BOARD $5 WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE 2014—BRYANT.

CONVENT AV., 427, Near 148th St.—Room, with or without board.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 812.—Pleasant, sunny rooms, with board; private family; references.

East Side.

1.—148 MADISON AV.—Desirable double and single rooms; steam heated; telephone; army, navy, and Southern people accommodated.

9TH, 12 EAST (5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent board; steam heated; telephone; table board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Very desirable rooms, with board; exceptionally good table.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Double rooms, bath; excellent table; references; telephone.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—Location central, convenient; have a beautiful suite, or will divide; another room for two; fine table; private house. Drew.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, corner Madison Av.—Beautiful large rooms (second floor) en suite or separate; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

149TH ST., 326 EAST.—Excellent furnished rooms; fine board; Subway or "L" one block.

LONGWOOD AV., 917, (Prospect Subway station two blocks.)—Double room, $3.50; sunny exposure; tiled bath; steam; other rooms. $2; board. Barnes.

MADISON AV., 78, (Melrose,) corner 28th St.—Sunny; reasonable; telephone 3474 Madison Square.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

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Board Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

Board and room wanted by young man; state price and full particulars; prefer West Side, below 50th St. M 183 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

A.—A.—A.— Newport Court.
111-117 West 104th St.
Telephone, 5420—Riverside.
Single rooms, $3-$6 week.
Two rooms, kitchen, $10, $15 per week.
Elevator service day and night.
Restaurant on premises.
Special rates for resident guests.

5TH AV., 61.—Square front, one flight; running water; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. Campbell.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

22D ST., 252 WEST.—Desirable, neatly furnished rooms; hot water; steam heat; bath. Walker.

23D ST., 365 WEST.—Very handsome, warm rear room; running water; private family; meals optional.

42D ST., 242 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths, electricity; elegant appointments; telephone.

43D ST., 448 WEST.—Newly furnished double or single rooms; also parlor.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large second story front room, heated; gentlemen only; references required.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; near Astor Hotel.

48TH ST., 246 WEST, Maison Francaise.—Parlor floor, basement, for doctor or business; beautiful rooms; all conveniences; French cooking; references. Tel. 4058 Bryant.

51ST ST. 436 WEST.—Front and back parlor and bedroom; hot water and heat. Kelly.

55TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small, well-furnished rooms.

55TH ST., 365 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; also parlor; terms reasonable.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Elegantly appointed two-room suite, and single room; private baths; gentlemen.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—For gentlemen; electric lights, telephone, private baths; European service; breakfast; references.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; home comforts; near "L" and Subway; references.

77TH ST., 307 WEST.—High-class accommodations; table guests; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house, medium room, entirely new; abundant heat, hot water; references.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large rooms; every convenience, suitable two or three; parlor for physician.

86TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors, choice rooms; quiet; sunny rear room; exceptionally handsome house; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; private house; L and Subway.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; wide, well-appointed house; meals carefully served; moderate terms to desirable people; references.

82D ST., 113 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, suitable for gentlemen.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive, private house, large, Southern exposure, running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

83D ST., 106 WEST.—Newly furnished pleasant room; steam; bath; references. Hoffmann.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room; handsomely furnished; second floor; quiet; telephone.

88TH ST., (WEST END AV., 570.)—In private house, beautifully furnished rooms; bath; telephone 7096 Riverside; terms moderate.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations for single gentleman; also large double room, private bath; parlor dining; references; telephone; table guests.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Separate rooms or en suite; private bath, newly furnished; privacy; conveniences; telephone.

92D ST., 202 WEST.—Southern lady, comfortable front inside room; all conveniences; Subway; references. Mueller.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—One large room, opposite bath; private hall; all improvements; $3. Wilson.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Newly furnished light rooms; near Subway and elevated; one flight. Corwin.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Substantially furnished three-room suite; private bath; telephone; private family; breakfast.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—Finely furnished room, private house; private bath, electric light, telephone; breakfast served in room if desired; gentleman.

95TH ST., 206 WEST.—Gentlemen; 3-room suite, sunny and comfortable; latest improvements; reference.

97TH ST., 48 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor suitable for doctor; also large front or back room, with bath.

107TH ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms; conveniences; fine neighborhood; private family; terms moderate.

111TH ST., 187 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms, good board; private house; Subway and "L."

112TH, 504 WEST, Near Broadway.—Room adjoining bath; newly furnished; elevator; telephone; references. Wills.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Artistic connecting, independent rooms; 'phone, elevator; references required; permanent people. Cooke.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large, light, comfortably furnished room, select elevator apartment; electricity; fine bath; neat, quiet; near Columbia, Subway; excellent meals convenient; fourth floor; 'phone, 3375 —Morningside.

118TH ST., 366 WEST.—Desirable suite, other room; first-class; near Morningside; gentlemen; Christian family.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—$3; bright, clean, independent; steam, telephone; choice location. Kinkald.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Select corner; four windows; every convenience; single, en suite; $4-$6. Hungerford.

123D ST., 439 WEST.—Beautiful room; board; opposite Park; "L," Subway; private; reasonable. Apartment 11.

126TH ST., 177 WEST.—Doctor's office established twelve years; electric light and all modern equipments.

128TH ST., 212 WEST.—Furnished room to let for one or two gentlemen; private house; telephone. Bracken.

130TH ST., 223 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private family.

139TH, 300 WEST, (Corner 8th Ave., Block From "L.")—Large sunny rooms, elegant beds; wall closets; bath; phone; one flight. Conelon.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Cheerful, large, sunny room, elevator apartment, near drive; large closet, bath, electricity; everything new and clean; $5 weekly; Subway express station. Goodrich. 'Phone Audubon 2330.

145TH ST., 328 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; private house, with owner; bath; near Subway, "L."

145TH ST., 508 WEST.—Large, comfortable front, suitable two; heat, bath; Subway; single, $3. Fisher.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Attractive rooms; delightfully located; private house; Broadway Subway; description mailed on request; telephone 5210W Audubon; inspection invited.

160TH ST., 540 WEST.—Elegant large room, suitable one or two; private house; $6.00.

606 WEST 115TH ST.

Nicely furnished suite, also single rooms, block from Subway; elevator, electric light; board optional; reasonable. 7th apartment east.

ABSOLUTELY select, noiseless residential neighborhood, overlooking Central Park; exceptionally desirable. S 169 Times Downtown.

Furnished parlor floor, suite, or separate, suitable for doctor or any light business; ter

TELLS OF CHANGES IN COLLEGE LIFE

President Butler Suggests Modifications to Meet New Conditions at Columbia.

THE UNIVERSITY THRIVING

Annual Report Says Institution's Debt Has Now Been Arranged to Care for Itself Automatically.

The evolution of a new and broader type of university life seems to be foreshadowed in President Butler's annual report to the Trustees of Columbia University, which has just been issued. He speaks of the appearance of the student who seeks social rather than scholastic advantages in sufficient numbers to induce the faculty to modify its courses for his benefit. He refers to the multitude of student activities which have grown up outside of the prescribed course, and suggests that as the running of a university newspaper or a college club is often of real educational value some credit should be officially given to those who undertake them.

It is now fashionable to go to college, the report notes, and the "new type of student, whether he knows it or not, goes to college primarily for a social and not an intellectual purpose." It is admitted that he cannot be turned into a scholar, and that on the other hand it would be a grievous wrong to bring down the level of all college students to meet the capacities of this class.

The Committee on Instruction of Columbia College, it is said, is trying to formulate a plan to meet this difficulty. It is not likely that the Oxford plan of dividing men into honor and pass students could be adapted to American conditions in precisely its English form, although it corresponds to a real educational condition and meets a genuine need. In the same way the free elective system has broken down and the committee hopes to supersede it "by a definite and controlled plan of study, which will not attempt to fit one curriculum to every student, but which rather will make as many curriculums as there are students."

Another interesting suggestion is that credit should be given to students for intellectual activities outside the formal programme of studies. It is pointed out that some students carry on daily, weekly and monthly publications of merit; they conduct successfully and with skill the business administration or various student enterprises; they maintain, through cooperation, useful clubs and societies of their own. Those students who are most active in initiating and carrying on these undertakings receive marked benefit from them; they gain a certain amount of human experience which is not to be lightly valued; they get some training in business methods and in business responsibility; they learn some of the secrets of control and direction; and those who participate in the work of editing and publishing frequently do journalistic work of distinct merit. All this has grown up outside of the formal programme of students, and yet it represents an educational influence which is very genuine."

The students who take part in certain outdoor sports the report points out, are excused therefor from formal work in the gymnasium and why should not similar allowances be made for men who are intellectually active along their own chosen lines?

Columbia University grew steadily last year in numbers, property, and efficiency. The teaching staff increased from 633 to 638, and the student body from 5,373 to 5,887. In the academic year 939 degrees and 303 diplomas were granted to 1,041 individuals.

Gifts amounting to $498,002 were made to Columbia University last year, including the anonymous gift of $100,000 toward the completion of Kent Hall and the $100,000 legacy of D. Willis James, which has been applied to the endowment of the professorship of geology. In addition the Teachers College received $225,898, and Barnard College, $13,314, making a grand total of $737,215. This brings up the amount given to the university in the last eight years to $11,023,511.

The financial statement of the university shows the value of the property occupied for educational purposes by Columbia proper, Barnard, Teachers College, and the College of Pharmacy at $14,137,843; the property held for investment at $26,704,539; the outstanding debt at $4,225,239, the annual budget for educational purposes at $2,347,465, and the interest on the debt at $158,370, making a total of $2,505,835, while the income was $2,207,501.

Special mention is made in the report of the funding of the university debt, by which on June 1 last $3,000,000 gold bonds at 4 per cent. were issued, of which $750,000 will fall due in 1924, 1929, 1934, and 1939, respectively. The proceeds of this issue took up the 4½ per cent. mortgage of $1,000,000 on the Morningside Heights property, and $1,803,000 Columbia College 3 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, which were due this year.

The Trustees have covenanted to pay to the Trustee under the mortgage on June 1, 1911, and annually thereafter $100,000, to be applied as a redemption fund to the payment of the principal of the bonds when due.

The report declares that this plan has made, "so far as the present academic generation is concerned, the corporate indebtedness a thing of the past." Its extinction is automatically provided for." It is also said: "The most important consideration from our point of view is that the rentals from the upper estate will be sufficient to meet these annual payments on account of the principal of the corporate indebtedness without reducing the sums hitherto available for the maintenance of the educational work of the university. Moreover, the Trustees will receive each year the income earned by the redemption fund in the hands of the Trustee under the mortgage, and by this means will be able to reduce each year hereafter the net sum payable on account of interest on the corporate debt."

Several interesting changes in the university are referred to by the report. Thus the Trustees adopted a plan for the nomination of six Trustees by the alumni and bound themselves to elect those thus chosen. This, it is hoped, will strengthen the alumni associations throughout the country. The administration of the three non-professional graduate Faculties of political science, philosophy, and pure science under one Dean is also noted, and it is said that since April 1, when Dean Burgess and his associate Dean, Prof. Carpenter, took charge, the change has worked well.

Among the improvements which the university would welcome are the establishment of an institute of public health and sanitary science, courses in forestry and agricultural science, a chair in geography, and the representation of the language and literature of Russia and Japan. In speaking of the new buildings that are needed it is suggested that even when University Hall is completed there will be still need for an auditorium holding from 1,000 to 1,200. A proposal to build one on the lines of Cooper Union is thus made. In this connection the report says: "Such an auditorium could be had at a minimum of cost and with a maximum of convenience by devoting to it the spaces planned for the basement and subbasement either of the building designed to be placed eventually at the northeast corner of Broadway and 116th Street, or of that to be placed at the southeast corner of Broadway and 116th Street. It would be possible to build on either of these sites an auditorium similar in general style to the large and well-known hall of the Cooper Union. An auditorium so placed could readily be reached from the street, and perhaps by underground passage from the platforms of the Subway station at Broadway and 116th Street."

High-class Rooms and Board see page 17.

SAYS HUSBAND ADMITS CRIME.

Wife Has Ott Arrested for Abandonment and Tells of Confessions.

A distinguished-looking middle-aged man described as Charles Ott of Hoboken was arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan in the Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of abandonment made by his wife, Cecelia Ott, of 1,180 Washington Avenue, in the Bronx, and was held in $500 bail for examination until this afternoon. The District Attorney's office and the police will investigate the wife's story. The man was arrested late Saturday night on a warrant issued on Sept. 21 by Magistrate Butts at the request of Mrs. Ott, and it was served on him at 236 East Eighty-second Street by Detective John Giba after Ott had been decoyed there from Hoboken.

In court yesterday Mrs. Ott said she first met her husband on board the Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line on Nov. 14, 1908. She was a Frenchwoman and her maiden name was Milis. She had been employed for a number of years prior to coming to America as governess in the family of a wealthy French nobleman. She sailed from Cherbourg as a second cabin passenger on the Amsterdam, and Ott embarked on the same steamer at Amsterdam, Holland. She met Ott on the voyage, and she confided to him, she said, that she had fallen heiress to a legacy of $2,000. Before the conclusion of the voyage, she said, Ott proposed marriage to her and she accepted.

The day after their arrival here on Nov. 25, she said, they were married at the City Hall and took apartments at 1,180 Washington Avenue. Last June the estate from which she was to derive her legacy was settled, and she received the $2,000. On her husband's advice, she said, she deposited the money in the Fourteenth Street Bank as a joint account.

Shortly afterward, the woman said, Ott disappeared, and later she learned that he had drawn the entire amount of her legacy from the bank. When he did not return she got a warrant for his arrest. The warrant could not be served, however, as Ott was living in Hoboken. He occasionally wrote her, she said, but always requested that her replies be sent to the general delivery. Finally, she said, she asked him to meet her Saturday night in the apartments of Simon Joachimstal, one of his relatives, at 236 East Eighty-second Street, pretending that she was anxious for a reconciliation. She notified Detective Giba to be on hand, and when Ott appeared he was arrested.

Mrs. Ott said her husband had been arrested in 1902 for an embezzlement committed in Germany. She said she discovered that on this occasion he had deserted a wife and six children in Hanover, Germany. She said that he also told her that he had killed a man in Germany and was wanted there for murder. Ott was not her husband's real name, she said, and he was known at different times as Gustav Molting and Adolph Fink.

In court yesterday Detective Giba asked Magistrate Kernochan to postpone the examination until to-day, when Assistant District Attorney Rice could be present. The District Attorney's office, Giba said, knows considerable about the man under arrest.

CALLS THE IDLE PARASITES.

Clergyman Thinks Wealth Cannot Excuse Any Man from Work.

The Rev. Oscar Haywood, in a sermon last night on "The Jobless Man" at the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, in West Thirty-fifth Street, said:

"When Mr. Vanderbilt, [the speaker did not say which one,] in giving his tax assessment, said, in answer to a question as to his occupation, that he was 'a gentleman,' he wrote himself down with all the bums of the Bowery.

"All bums and idlers are alike," continued Dr. Haywood, "and all idlers are parasites whether they live in Fifth Avenue or the Bowery. And the people have to pay the taxes to support parasites, whether directly or indidectly."

Dr. Haywood laid down the doctrice that labor is the sole basis of the value of money; that "every dollar represents a dollar's worth of labor; if not it is worth a dollar, and a man can't get a dollar unless he has earned it or some one else has earned it, and he argued that every man must do his part of labor.

"I hold," he said, "that when the golden age comes the manual labor of the world will be equally distributed; that all will have to do their part. It will not be enough for an individual to manage labor or direct the labors of others, for it is the demand of the Bible and of human justice that each man must do his part of labor with his own hands. It was not intended that birth with a purse in one's pocket should exempt him from work.

"The fact that I worked for six weeks on a farm last Summer is the only title I have to stand here and preach to you tonight. Statistics show that the greatest amount of crime is committed by the unemployed and the underpaid."

LECTURES AUTO SPEEDERS.

Magistrate Herrman Says Their Killing of People Must Stop.

Magistrate Herrman in the Yorkville Court yesterday lectured every chauffeur who was arraigned on the charge of speeding. He commented on the fact that during the last nine days sixty automobile drivers had been arraigned in court.

"The chauffeurs pay no attention to the law at all," he said. "They race about injuring and killing persons. It has got to stop."

Albert E. Fletcher of 31 West Sixty-fourth Street, employed by Max Marx, a merchant of 1,395 Broadway, was one of those held for trial in $100.

Lester E. Ferris of New Rochelle, who was hired on Saturday by G. H. Bright of Reading, Penn., frankly admitted that he had speeded in Central Park. Mr. Bright drove his car to this city on Saturday and went to a garage on Broadway and hired Ferris to drive him to New Haven to see the football game. Everything went smoothly until Central Park was reached on their way back. There Policeman Pierce arrested the chauffeur for going at a rate of 22 miles an hour.

"It is true that I was going at the speed the policeman says," Ferris remarked in court yesterday, "I was driving a 40 horse power machine and I couldn't go at a less speed."

"That is a very frank confession," Magistrate Herrman said, "I will hold you for trial in $100 bail."

Bail was secured by Mr. Bright and he and the chauffeur left the court together.

REHEARSE KUSER WEDDING.

The Astor Gallery Made Over to Resemble a Chapel.

A rehearsal of the wedding of Miss Madeline Kuser, granddaughter of Peter Doelger, who will be married to Bentley Pope on Wednesday afternoon, was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Astor Gallery, where the ceremony will be performed by Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, assisted by other clergymen, has been made over to resemble a chapel, with pews, a broad aisle in the centre, chancel, and altar. A large church organ has also been installed for the occasion, and the lights will be arranged so as to give full value to the candle light at the time of the wedding.

NO NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL.

Matter Will Not Be Taken Up at the Next Consistory.

ROME, Nov. 14.—It is announced that the next Consistory will not be held before Easter, and it is also stated that the plan to create a new American Cardinal has been abandoned.

This is partly on account of the claims advanced by Latin America and Canada and partly because of the difficulty of selecting an American prelate, who would be agreeable to a majority of American ecclesiastics.

MRS. STETSON FACES THE MOTHER CHURCH

She Is Summoned to Boston to Defend Herself on a New Set of Charges.

MAY BE EXCOMMUNICATED

Another Meeting of the First Church Congregation Called to Vote on the Question of Her Salary.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, deposed leader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, whose excommunication by the Mother Church is expected by those of her opponents who are in close touch with Mrs. Eddy's Directors, has been ordered to Boston, to appear this morning before the Mother Church officials for a last hearing before final steps are taken by that body.

Mrs. Stetson left for Boston at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by counsel and several of her practitioners who have stood by her in the fight waged by a large part of the First Church congregation. She was not at church yesterday at either service, but when reporters called at her home, 7 West Ninety-sixth Street, they were told that no information could be given as to Mrs. Stetson's whereabouts. From one of the leaders of the anti-Stetson faction it was learned that she had signified her intention of going to Boston to face the latest charges that have been made against her.

A copy of the charges against Mrs. Stetson was sent to her a week ago, with instructions for her appearance before the Mother Church Directors to-day. She was also advised by the Mother Church authorities that she could be represented by counsel if she so desired. Such representation is usually allowed when charges which could result in excommunication are made against a Christian Scientist.

Although Mrs. Stetson has been cognizant of the new charges against her for a week, and has conferred with each of the First Church Trustees who have supported her throughout the fight, the fact did not come out until yesterday.

Mrs. Stetson is now charged with having refused to admit that her method of teaching and practicing Christian Science is not in accordance with the recognized conception laid down in Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health," in spite of the admonition that came from the Mother Church Directors several weeks ago. She is also charged with having called her admonished practitioners together after having had her license to teach and practice taken away and after having herself been admonished not to teach or practice for three years.

The Mother Church Directors have been informed that Mrs. Stetson frequently called her students and practitioners to her house just after the first admonition and that they conferred on the action of the Mother Church and took steps to strengthen their position in the First Church. It is also said that Mrs. Stetson is charged with having openly disregarded the wishes of the Mother Church in allowing her sympathetic Board of Trustees to call on the First Church congregation to vindicate her actions through a congregational vote which was generally recognized as a defiance of the authority of the Mother Church.

As the matter stands at present Mrs. Stetson has been twice admonished by the Mother Church. The only other step which could be taken against her would be excommunication. And, according to those who are well versed in the situation at First Church, she will have a hard time convincing the Mother Church Directors that she has followed out the letter of their two admonitions.

Judge Clifford P. Smith, First Reader of the Mother Church, and an ex-officio member of the Mother Church Board of Directors, was in this city a few days ago, familiarizing himself with the steps that have been taken by Mrs. Stetson and her Trustees since she and her practitioners were admonished. He will act as her prosecutor before the Directors' meeting to-day.

Although it could not be learned who Mrs. Stetson has retained to act as her counsel, it was said that Hayne Davis, one of her admonished practitioners, who acted as the prosecutor for the Committee of Inquiry investigation here two weeks ago, would be her logical choice. It was also said that Mrs. Stetson was probably accompanied either by Miss Sybil Huse, Miss Antoinette Ensworth, Mrs. Kate Y. Remer, or all of them.

First Reader Virgil O. Strickler announced yesterday that still another congregationtional meeting would be held on Tuesday, Nov. 23, to decide whether Mrs. Stetson and her favorable Trustees shall be forced to resign; also, whether the Trustees shall be forced to cease paying Mrs. Stetson the sum of $5,000 annually. This announcement was in the form of an order by the First Church Trustees, who on Saturday acted on a written demand for their resignation, made by a committee of ten from the anti-Stetson faction.

Late Saturday night a committee representing the anti-Stetson faction conferred with the Trustees and details for the meeting to-day were agreed upon. It was decided that John D. Higgins should read the report of the Trustees, containing charges against First Reader Strickler, and asking for his resignation. Mr. Strickler will preside at the meeting and will defend himself against the charges. Dr. John Franklin Crowell, one of the Trustees, will present the charges.

Outside of this argument and Mr. Strickler's reply there will be no discussion. This is to prevent a repetition of the disorderly scene which occurred at the meeting of Thursday a week ago. The voting will be by secret ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson reached this city at 10:30 to-night, driving at once to the Touraine, where rooms had been engaged for her and a woman who accompanied her from New York. She retired to her rooms immediately, and sent word that she had nothing to say to reporters.

The once-powerful rival of Mrs. Eddy will appear to-morrow before the Board of Directors to answer charges, and it is believed here that her excommunication from the Christian Science Church is a foregone conclusion.

The Directors refuse to be interviewed concerning their probable action, and Mr. Farlow, the publicity agent of the church, will not admit knowledge of the forthcoming proceedings.

CARTER IN ROUMANIA.

New American Minister Presents Credentials to King Charles.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 14.—J. Ridgely Carter, former Secretary of the American Embassy at London and recently appointed Minister to Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, presented his credentials to King Charles to-day at Sinai, a health resort where the King is staying.

The King gave a luncheon in his honor.

Special Turkish Embassy Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The special Ottoman Embassy sent to this country to announce to the President the accession to the throne of the new Sultan arrived in Washington to-day. The mission will be received by the Secretary of State at noon to-morrow, and at 2:30 o'clock by the President. Later they will dine with him at the White House.

Brolio Chianti

The genuine standard Chianti Wine from the CHIANTI District.

Directly imported in sealed cases from the famous cellars of

BARON RICASOLI'S
BROLIO CHATEAU, CHIANTI, ITALY.

IN EDMOND KELLY'S MEMORY.

Rich and Poor Join Hands in Planning a Big Meeting.

A conference of delegates of various bodies to which the late Edmond Kelly belonged was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Brotherhood Welfare, or Unemployed Association, 41 Bowery, to arrange for a public memorial meeting for him. Mr. Kelly was a member of the City Club, the Century Association, and several other associations, and belonged to the Socialist Party and Unemployed Committee.

The Century Association was represented by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia and the City Club was represented by Boudinor Keith, Moses Oppenheimer and J. G. Dodsevage, the delegates of the Socialist Party did not put in an appearance. Mrs. Cora Harvey, National Secretary of the Unemployed Committee, presided. A letter was read from Mrs. Kelly thanking the delegates for their sympathy.

On behalf of the City Club Delegate Keith offered the use of the large assembly room, Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, for the memorial meeting.

Ben Reitman, the "King of the Hoboes," said that while they were all obligred to the City Club, he thought the meeting there would not be representative enough.

"It is not likely that many of the unemployed would care to go to the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue to meet," he said, "and we want a large meeting of the unemployed, as Mr. Kelly took a great interest in them. The place would not be large enough for the kind of meeting we want. We want to get nearer the Bowery."

It was thereupon decided to hold the meeting in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, two weeks from next Sunday.

Montclair Rejects Government by Commission.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 14.—Montclair has rejected the government by commission idea. Last night the Law Committee of the Montclair Civic Association held a meeting at which it was decided to abandon the proposed plan to conduct the affairs of the municipality through a commission of three men. Instead it was decided to recommend the adoption of a charter whereby the town will have city government. Montclair has now a town government. The matter will be submitted to a town meeting, and if the plan submitted by the Law Committee of the Civic Association is approved, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey will be asked to make it possible for four of the present eight Councilmen to be elected at large. The other four Councilmen would be representatives of the four wards, and a Mayor would be elected.

IN NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. Bella Harrison, 24 years old, shot herself twice in the right temple with a revolver yesterday at her home, 165 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City. She was taken to the City Hospital in a critical condition. Her husband, George Harrison, and baby were out walking when she tried to end her life. The revolver was her husband's. No cause can be attributed for her act. Recently she was brought home from a sanitarium, where she had been treated for nervousness.

The home of John H. Ward, ex-Director of Education, at 34 Kensington Avenue, Jersey City, was robbed early yesterday morning. The thieves stole Mr. Ward's frock coat, a Masonic emblem, and half a box of cigars. They forced a kitchen window.

The fact that the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKinney, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark tendered his resignation at the same time that the Rev. Dr. David R. Fraser, pastor of the church, withdrew some months ago, became known yesterday. There was some friction between Dr. Fraser and a few officers of the church, and Dr. McKinney explained that he did not wish to hamper any new pastor who might be called, and who might prefer an assistant of his own choosing. Dr. McKinney will not leave before the first of the year if his resignation is eventually accepted.

The Newark Board of Education has passed upon its annual budget calling for an expenditure of $1,547,700 in the coming year, $5,000 less than was spent this year. The budget comprises two sections, that for sites amounting to $177,700, the remainder, $1,370,000 going for buildings. Among the important additions to the school equipment favored are a new Newark Normal School and a new industrial High School, the latter to cost $350,000. The budget will next be passed upon by the Board of Estimate.

The rabbit shooting season in Northern New Jersey opens to-day and dozens of hunters left for Morris County last night, where rabbits are said to be more numerous than in many years. On account of the scarcity of rabbits in Essex County the farmers have posted notices in many cases on their lands forbidding hunters to trespass.

The prompt action of the Bloomfield Fire Department saved the wooden bridge over the Erie Railroad at Arlington Avenue, Bloomfield, from total destruction by fire at an early hour yesterday. The structure was burning briskly when discovered by a milkman, who sent in an alarm. The girders and flooring were considerably damaged, but the bridge is still fit for use. The blaze is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the locomotive of a freight train.

Two automobiles, worth together $6,000, belonging to Robert S. Ward of 172 Harrison Street, East Orange, were destroyed on Saturday night in a fire which did $1,000 additional damage to the garages on the Ward place, where they were housed. Charles Hayner, the chauffeur, who has quarters with his wife on the second floor of the building, discovered the blaze, and not knowing that his wife had not returned from a shopping trip to Newark, entered the blazing building to rescue her before giving the alarm. While in the building Hayner was nearly overcome with the smoke, and had difficulty getting out. The fire is said to have started from a match carelessly thrown on the floor of the garage by an expressman after delivering a can of oil.

The Rev. Charles Wilson Hall, D. D., the new pastor of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, preached his first sermon there at the morning service yesterday. Dr. Wilson came to Glen Ridge from Crawfordsville, Ind., where he was pastor of the Centre Presbyterian Church. He is a graudate of the Union Theological Seminary, class of 1887.

Mae Nolan, aged 6 years, was burned to death in Trenton late on Saturday night by the "fire-can game." This game consists in putting a burning ember in a can and whirling it around the head at the end of a string. The dress of the little girl caught fire and she sat down and buried her face in her hands, thus allowing the blaze to get at her the quickest. Help was too late.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.
1:45—Kingsbridge Road, between Poe Park and Fordham Road; unknown....None
3:00—Pike and Cherry Sts.; Lord Electric Company .....Trifling
3:20—173 Allen St.; Jay Shafter.....Trifling
8:00—940 Washington Av.; Joseph Wewer..$100
11:10—411-413 Pearl St.; Walcott Brothers.... $2,000

P. M.
12:00—129th St. and Amsterdam Av.; Public School 43 .....None
1:30—241-245 East 47th St.; Manhattan Transit Company $200
3:30—604 West 37th St.; James Pyles....None
3:55—318 West 30th St.; A. Castaing.Unknown
4:00—2 East 117th St.; E. Cohen.....Trifling
4:10—1,523 Brook Av.; Morris Mornar.....$25
5:20—251 Cypress Av.; Minnie Hoffman.... Trifling
5:35—321 W. 28th St.; Mrs. E. Mathews....$20
5:35—2,410 2d Av.; A. Van Beuren & Co.... Trifling
5:45—8,006 Broadway; A. Van Beuren & Co. Trifling
7:05—98½ 7th St.; Ida Fisherman.....$5

HURT IN A PARK RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horses Overturn S. J. White's Runabout in Brooklyn.

Sidney J. White, senior member of the firm of White & Young, jewelers, at 65 Nassau Street, Manhattan, was thrown from a one-seated runabout and probably fatally injured on the East Drive of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, shortly before noon yesterday. He was driving a spirited team of horses, one of them a four-year-old chestnut colt he recently purchased. He hitched the colt with the other horse for the first time yesterday.

As he was driving down the long hill leading from the Bridal Path near the Vanderbilt Avenue entrance of the Park an automobile coming up from the rear shot past. The colt took fright and swerved to the right, dragging the other horse and runabout with it. The right wheels were pulled up on the side of the hill. The carriage overturned and threw Mr. White to the ground.

The horses broke loose from the carriage and ran a short distance ahead into the shrubbery and trees on the right side of the road. The reins caught in the branches, checking their flight. Persons who witnessed the accident ran up and caught the animals.

Mr. White lay unconscious where he was thrown. Policeman Vincent J. Sweeney stopped a passing automobile and took Mr. White to the Riding and Driving Club, which he had left only a few minutes before the accident. From there he was taken to the Seney Hospital.

The physicians believe his skull is fractured and that an operation is necessary to save his life. Mr. White is 61 years old, unmarried, and lives at 146 Willow Street on the Heights in Brooklyn.

LATONIA AVIATION MEET ENDS.

Dirigibles Circle Track—Curtiss and Willard Make Short Flights.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The closing day of the aviation meet at Latonia race track was a disappointment. The warm weather brought out an immense crowd, but a strong wind deterred the aviators from attempting any flights until almost dark.

Finally Knabenshue and Beachey in their dirigibles made a couple of excellent flights around the track. Their frail machines beat their way into the wind in a manner that brought cheers, but the gathering dusk compelled them to descend after a brief period. Willard and Curtiss also rose in their aeroplanes, but only covered the race track streteh.

Two of the three balloons which were to have started in a race to the Atlantic Coast, met with accidents, which compelled them to abandon the attempt. The third was not inflated until dark, and it was decided to defer its start until to-morrow.

MEHMED OPENS PARLIAMENT.

Turkish Budget Shows a Deficit of Nearly $22,500,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—Sultan Mehmed V., attended by the heir apparent and the imperial Prince, opened the second session of Parliament to-day with great pomp and ceremony in Chiragan Palace. The grand vizier, Hilmi Pasha, read the speech from the throne, which was a conservative document dealing chiefly with international affairs. It declared that foreign relations were all friendly. No mention was made of Crete, but the following passage is regarded as referring to that island:

"While anxious to maintain intact its imprescriptible rights and legitimate interests, my Government makes it a point of honor to be an essential element of order and peace."

Ahmed Riza Bey was re-elected President of the Parliament by a large majority. The budget shows a deficit of nearly $22,500,000.

PITTSBURG FIRE KILLS THREE.

Blaze in Polish Lodging House Where Thirty Persons Were Asleep.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—Three unidentified men, all foreigners, are dead, five others are seriously injured, and twelve men and women are suffering from bruises and shock, as the result of an early morning fire in a Polish lodging house on the river front to-day.

When the fire started at 4 o'clock about thirty persons were asleep in the building. Firemen aroused them and carried the women and children to safety.

The bodies of the unidentified foreigners, known to be street laborers, were not discovered until this afternoon, when persons clearing away the fire debris found their charred bones under a stairway.

On account of the unexplained origin of the blaze the police are conducting a rigid investigation.

WILL SHARE WITH BROTHER.

Mother Disinherited Son, but Others Will Divide with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Surrogate Cornell late Saturday afternoon brought to Judge Gnichtel's house two brothers and three sisters, children of Mrs. Sarah Wood. They wanted to erase from her will a clause which disinherited her son, John Wood. She left him but $5, while she divided he estate of $130,000 between the other brothers and sisters.

All of the children agreed this was an injustice to their other brother, and they wanted the court to allow them to revise the will. The court told them that this could not be done, but that the court had no power over what they did out of court. The will was then probated and the division will be made equally this week.

Police Matron Merrill Held.

Mrs. Mary Merrill, matron of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, who was arrested Saturday in a department store on the charge of shoplifting, was held in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination on Wednesday. Mrs. Merrill asked for an adjournment, on the ground that she wished to retain counsel. The police matron was accused by Miss Tillie Drew, a store detective, who says she saw Mrs. Merrill take six linen collars, valued at $2.72. When taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station Mrs. Merrill was conducted to a cell by her old friend, Matron Speise.

Prof. Hill Gets Copley Medal.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Royal Society has awarded the Copley medal to George W. Hill of New York, lecturer on celestial mechanics at Columbia, for researches in astronomy.

SPECIAL OFFERING

Winter Overcoats of fine cheviots, moule cloth and melton in greys and blacks, satin lined, to measure, $25. Suits of imported English tweeds and fancy worsteds, $25. Fine English Trouserings, $7.

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SELLING OUT
Old-Established High Grade Men's
CLOTHING
and FURNISHING SHOP
at 38 New St., One Block Below Wall St.,
Everything at ½ Former Prices.

$10 BUYS A $20 SUITS or OVERCOAT

$30 Overcoat or Suit (silk lined) $15
Fur lined Overcoats, English Slip-ons, Trousers, Vests, & complete lines of Furnishings
ALL AT ½ FORMER PRICES.
ADVERTISED BRANDS OF SHIRTS.
$3 and $3 VALUES, $1.00 and $1.40.
JAMES YOUNG, 38 NEW ST.
Half block from Wall St. Subway Station.

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Equip it with
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Your chairs with
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The Burns & Bassick Co.,
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Wigs
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To Cover Total or Partial Baldness

Those of my make are the standard of perfection as to fit and naturalness. It costs nothing to try them on.

Private Entrance for Gentlemen
No Publicity

And, as Usual,

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8—Saturday Matinee at 2
THIS EVENING, Opening Performance LA GIOCONDA
Mmes. Destinn, Homer, Meitschik (debut); MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Cond. Toscanini.
WED. EVE., NOV. 17, OTELLO
(Cond., Toscanini.)
Mmes. Alda, Wickham (debut); MM. Sleazak (debut,) Scotti, Witherspoon, Bada, Reschiglian.
THURS. EVE., NOV. 18, LA TRAVIATA
[Cond., Podesti (debut.)]
Mmes. Lipkowska (debut), Niessen-Stone, Mattfeld; MM. Caruso, Amato, Reschiglian.
FRI. EVE., NOV. 19, MME. BUTTERFLY
(Cond., Toscanini.)
Mmes. Destinn, Fornia; MM. Martin, Amato, Reiss, Bourgeois (debut), Muhlmann.
SAT. AFT., NOV. 20, LOHENGRIN
(Conductor, Hertz.)
Mmes. Fremstad, Homer; MM. Jorn, Forsell (debut), Hinckley, Whitehill.
SAT. EVE., NOV. 20, LA BOHEME
(Cond., Podesti.)
Mmes. Nielsen, Alten; MM. Bonci, Scotti, Didur, Pini-Corsi, de Segurola, Gianoli.
NEXT WEEK: TOSCA
Mon. Evg., Nov. 22,
Mlle. Farrar; MM. Martin, Scotti, Ananian, Gianoli. Cond., Tango (debut.)
THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE,
Thursday, Nov. 25, at 12:45, Richard Wagner's PARSIFAL. Seats now on sale.

AT THE NEW THEATRE,
Central Park West, between 62d and 63d Sts.
TO-MORROW EVE., AT 8, WERTHER
Revival of Massenet's Opera.
Mmes. Farrar, Gluck (debut;) MM. Clement (debut,) Gilly (debut.) Pini-Corsi, Devaux (debut,) Bourgeois (debut.) Con. Tango (debut.)
WED. AFT., THE BARTERED BRIDE
Nov. 17, at 2,
Mmes. Destinn, Mattfeld; MM. Jorn, Didur, Reiss, Witherspoon, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Seats on Sale at New Theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
This Evening, at 8.....TANNHAEUSER
Mmes. Gadski, Noria (debut;) MM. Burrian, Whitehill (debut,) Hinckley, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

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SYMPHONY SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
First Tues. Evg. Subscription Concert
TO-MORROW EVG. AT 8:15.
Soloist: *KREI LER*
"Les petits riens," MOZART; Violin Concerto, BEETHOVEN; Fifth Symphony, BEETHOVEN.
Tickets 50 cts. to $2 at 1 W. 34th St. and Box Office of Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Philharmonic Society of New York
Gustav Mahler, Conductor
Friday Afternoon, November 19, at 2:30
First Beethoven Concert
Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12, $15 and $18.
Subscriptions for Beethoven and Sunday Cycles also on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THURS., NOV. 18, at 8:15 P. M.
FIRST CONCERT. **RUSSIAN** Symphony Society.
Seats, 50c.-$2.00, Box Office or Tyson's.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
Soloist.....YOLANDA MERO.....Piano
Programme will include TSCHAIKOWSKY'S Pathetique

SPECIAL—METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Matinee To-morrow at 2.30
Duncan || Damrosch
With the N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
BEETHOVEN'S 7th SYMPHONY
Seats 50c. to $2. Boxes (seating 8), $18 and $24.

DRUG SHOW
Madison Square Garden. Opens to-night at 8.
THOUSANDS of SAMPLES. SOUVENIRS—MUSIC. Adults 50c. Children, 25c.

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By E. Phillips Oppenheim. $1.50.
His Latest Tale of Love and Intrigue.
Little, Brown & Company.

WHY AMERICAN MARRIAGES FAIL.
By Anna A. Rogers.
Searching Essays on a Vital Question.
Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

HAPPY HAWKINS.
By Robert Alexander Wason. $1.50.
The Nation calls it the best novel of the West since "The Virginian." Small, Maynard & Co.

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One of the really great novels of the year.
Moffat Yard Company.

LITTLE SISTER SNOW.
A New Book by the Author of
The Lady of the Decoration.
The Century Co. $1.00 net. Postage 7 cents.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON 1909-10.
To-night at 8, LUCIA. Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco. To-morrow, Tues. (Opera Comique), LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. Wed. (first time) SAPHO, Miss Garden

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. & 7th Av.
TO-DAY (MONDAY) MATINEE AT 3:30
"BARBARY" Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., & 50c.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c.
Augusta Glose, Flo Irwin & Co., Bedini & Arthur; Kalmer & Brown, Avon Comedy Four, others.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Mat. To-day. Smoking. Folies of the Moulin Rouge.

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HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Nov. 25, 2:20.
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